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THE WAR IN ITALY.

Movements of the Republicans and of Garibaldi's Corps—Plans of Kossuth—Napoleon III. and the Czar Alexander—Agitation of the English Middle Classes—The Battles of Magenta and Malesagno—Miscellaneous Facts and Incidents.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 7, 1859.

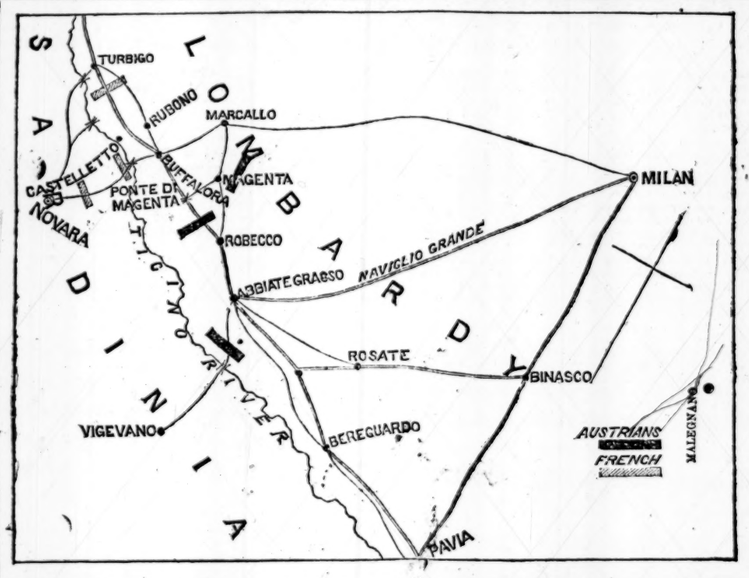
As some days must elapse before I can send you letters from Italy, I write on the eve of starting to give you a little of the chit chat received in private letters or from friends behind the scenes. The official bulletins telegraphed to Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's starting deprive "Own Correspondents" of the satisfaction of supplying latest news, so they are obliged to content themselves with securing from their friends at head-quarters the largest amount of non-official information, and in this department your correspondent flatters himself he will not be found wanting. The mystery in which all the movements of the combatants—especially of the allied armies—are shrouded, renders it extremely difficult for any one suspected of relationship with the Jenkinses to approach either camp. Even the London *Times* has had to overcome not a few obstacles before RUSSELL, (their famous correspondent from the Crimea and India,) furnished as he is with credentials from Lord ABERDEEN, could get permission to follow the allied army. He has finally succeeded, and his first letter from Vercelli appeared in the *Times* of yesterday. Colonel BLAKESLEY, that most un-English Englishman, sent by the *Times* to the Austrian camp, only succeeds in maintaining his footing there by becoming a very satellite of Austria; but, unfortunately for his friends, the *trop de zèle* manifested in their service has rendered his services *nil*, for when Englishmen are told that so far from pillaging the towns and country invaded on the Piedmontese Territory, the Austrian Army scarcely demanded sufficient for bare sustenance, they are inclined to ask, Is this a piece of satire, or is it meant as an insult to our understanding? His statement that the peasants are alike indifferent to Austrians, French, and Sardinians—that they incline to a Socialistic revolution, from their hatred to the wealthy classes—proves either his falsehood or his ignorance. But who can ignore Austria's hateful system of arousing the peasants against the upper classes, which succeeded so fearfully in Gallicia, and as signally failed in Italy, where rich and poor, beggars and nobles, recognize but one tyrant—Austria! and but one name for their enemies—*Tedeschi?* We are just now smiling at the admiration expressed by this gentleman for the behavior of the Milanese, among whom he believes that a powerful party, *opposed to Austrian rule, has determined to put down any disorders, and to leave their fate to be decided by the armies in the field:* I say we smile, for the Italians in London are on the *qui vive* for the telegram that at any moment may announce a revolution in Milan, which they have reasons for knowing must occur before twenty-four hours have passed. The news of the victory of the Piedmontese at Palestro, (on the left bank of the Sesia,) and of the French and Piedmontese at Magenta, needs no comment, though it is well not to put too implicit faith in the list of the enemy's killed and wounded, as the numbers vary with each fresh telegram; but, in order that your readers may be enabled to understand the contradictory acccounts that come from Tuscany, and the various surmises as to the reasons of GARIBALDI'S movements in Lombardy, I will just briefly allude to the tacit arrangements made between the Governments and the people before the commencement of the war. In 1856, as you already know, a society was set on foot, secretly patronized by CAVOUR—with the Marquis PALLAVICINO for President, GARIBALDI for Vice-President, LA FARINA for Secretary—whose avowed object was the *unification* and *independence* of Italy. Overtures were made by this party to all the prominent men in Italy and their respective parties; and a large number, sinking their republican aspirations in the more important necessity of independence, accepted. MAZZINI and the staunchest republicans refused their adhesion, distrusting the intentions of the Piedmontese Government, and also because the programme excluded the idea of liberty, and the substitution of the word unification for unity admitted the division of Italy under different rulers But after the failure of the expedition to Naples in 1857, and the execution of ORSINI in 1858, this party immensely augmented its numbers, which have continued to increase up to the present time. Threats of a French alliance having been thrown out in 1858, some of the chief partisans took the alarm, but reassured by the repeated assertions that no thought of French aggrandizement in Italy was entertained, they bent all their efforts to accustom the Italians, by means of the clandestine Press, to look upon VICTOR EMANUEL as future King of Italy; and there is every reason to believe that the King himself shares in this very natural ambition of exchanging a Piedmontese for an Italian crown. This propaganda, if not encouraged, was not disapproved of by CAVOUR, who, however, whether from necessity or from choice it matters not, came to a very different understanding with the Emperor at Plombières. For the precise terms of the agreement I will not vouch, but the following arrangement was to be effected, if possible: A brilliant victory by the allied armies over Austria being counted on, it was agreed that if after the first victory Austria should wish to come to terms, the *line of the Adige*, the river that separates Lombardy from Venice, should be named as the frontier line, Lombardy being annexed to Piedmont, Venice remaining to Austria until a fitting pretext should offer to deprive her of that also. If, however, she should remain obstinate, she must be fought clean out of Italy. This done, the division of the Peninsula was to be as follows: Savoy and Nice to be annexed to France, (in face if the map of Europe should be drawn afresh, according to nature's plan, Savoy goes to France of right;) the Kingdom of Northern Italy united under the sceptor of VICTOR EMANUEL, Tuscany and a portion of the States of the Church given to Prince NAPOLEON, and Naples and Sicily to MURAT. Of this arrangement not a word was breathed to the Italians; and as you know the extreme desire of the Tuscans to form part of a united Italy, no matter under what form of government, expressed in their clever device, V. I. V. A. VERDI, found vent at the out break of the war in the instant dethronement o the Grand Duke, and the proclamation of VICTOR EMANUEL as King Dictator. Great was the disappointment of the Tuscans when the King declined the offer of the dictatorship, and they were left to carry on their own Government, their enthusiastic soldiers prevented from fighting, while Parma and Modena, &c., were received as Piedmontese Provinces. True, the popular General ULLOA was sent to command them; but, then, his movements were so hampered by private orders that he could take no energetic steps, nor carry out any regular organization. What could it all mean? The arrival of Prince NAPOLEON was at first hailed as a signal for action, but his authoritative airs, his overbearing conduct to even the royal commissioners, explained the mystery to the Tuscans but too clearly. "Imagine our chagrin," wrote an ardent patriot the other day to a friend; "long since we resigned the hope of seeing the pure Italian tricolor wave from the towers of Florence; but when, in the place of the white cross of Savoy—the promise, at least, of Italian unity and independence—the Imperial arms appeared engrafted on our national colors, we felt that we were but exchanging the double-headed eagle for the scarcely less rapacious one-headed French bird of prey. Still we do not despair; we believe that VICTOR EMANUEL will not refuse us for his subjects when he understands that we dethroned the Duke, not for an exchange of masters, but solely with the desire of possessing an Italian Government." Now, you will observe that the *Times* correspondent in Tuscany noting the ill-humored dissatisfaction and disorganization that has taken the place of the enthusiastic unity with which the Tuscan crown was offered to the King of Piedmont, says: "*The point to which I wish to call your serious attention is that the Emperor and Count Cavour are no longer of one mind, for what at least concerns Tuscany.*" This is a mistake. NAPOLEON and CAVOUR are quite agreed to get Tuscany for Prince NAPOLEON if possible; but the Tuscans are determined to be ruled by VICTOR EMANUEL, and rumor says, but I will not vouch for its truth, that the King himself was not at all pleased at being compelled to refuse the dictatorship of Tuscany. A mere man of pleasure in time of peace, and a brave, reckless soldier in war, he has left and leaves the intrigues of diplomacy to CAVOUR, who, in common with the Piedmontese aristocracy, would prefer an enlarged Kingdom of Northern Italy, with Turin for the capital, to a United Italy, with the seat of Government at Rome; but it is very likely that the King, unaware up to the present time of the extraordinary enthusiasm prevailing for him throughout the Peninsula, may not so readily consent to forego this so-coveted prize as his Imperial relation may have been led to expect! All will depend on the conduct of Naples. Should the two Sicilies declare for the King, it will be somewhat difficult for the Emperor, after his proclamation—which explicitly declares that he is desirous of giving Italy to herself—to force MURAT on the unwilling Italians; so we are anxiously expecting news from that quarter. In case the King should show symptoms of a wish to second the desires of the nation and become their King, rest assured that every Italian, even those who still refrain from fighting on account of the participation of NAPOLEON, will rally round his standard, and aid him to fulfill the national aspiration after unity and independence. All this will make clear to you the repugnance shown by the French and Piedmontese Governments to the admission of volunteers. Even now all those suspected of intercourse with MAZZINI are carefully prevented from setting foot in Italy, where PIETRI, the famous head of the French Police, with thirty of his chosen followers, is organizing a system of espionage on the Parisian model. PATERAS, a Neapolitan officer, implicated in PISACANE'S expedition, went to Turin to offer his services, and was at once expelled. The newspaper entitled *La Nazione*, conducted by republicans, although entirely devoted to the King's interest, has been suppressed. Signors MAURICI, PANELLI, GUASTALLA, and a number of Italian gentlemen, wishing to join the volunteer corps, have been denied passports by the Sardinian Consul in London. COLOQUESE, MAGORI and others, furnished with passports by the Sardinian Consul, were arrested at Boulogne and imprisoned, and MAGORI sent back to England. Nevertheless, the whole corps of GARIBALDI is composed of ardent republicans, and, as the newspapers will have already informed you, they have conducted themselves in a manner worthy of their cause and of their gallant chief. It would seem to you exaggeration were I to detail, map in hand, all the *impossible* miracles, as the Italians would say, accomplished by this handful of volunteers, whose numbers have never yet reached a third of those of the Austrians. When first sent from the Lago Maggiore into Lombardy, GARIBALDI was promised that General NIEL should follow him immediately, but at the time of GARIBALDI'S brilliant success from Varese to Como, General NIEL had not stirred a step. The Italians are irritated at this, and hint that he has been sent on this perilous expedition in order that the Republican ranks may be thinned, if not annihilated, and at one time it was feared that the plan had succeeded, but GARIBALDI'S smartness, his fertility in resources, and the desperate valor of his followers, supplied the place of numbers and assistance. I suppose you know that when called to the camp to receive the necessary instructions, he refused the plans drawn out for him, alleging that he must be left to his devices, or must resign his commission, as it was impossible to carry out any plan not suggested by the circumstances of the moment. This refusal gave great umbrage to the French, and to the staff-officers of the Sardinian army, but to accept GARIBALDI'S resignation was to set him loose with his followers, to create revolution where he pleased. Besides he is a great pet of the King's, who inherits nothing of the timid, cautious, temperament of his father, which caused the guerilla chief to be a subject of hourly terror to CHARLES ALBERT during the campaign of '48. So GARIBALDI had his own way, and it was well he did, for under the peculiar circumstances, alone in an enemy's country, it was impossible to foresee the exigencies of the case. As it was, no sooner had the Austrians driven him out of Como—even while many were croaking over his failure, prophesying that he would be compelled to lay down his arms and retreat to Switzerland, he was just quietly recruiting his forces in the mountains, between the Lago Maggiore and Como—issued his proclamations to Lombardy to rise in insurrection—which order was instantly obeyed by the inhabitants of the Valtelline—then he pounced upon the Austrians as they were plundering Varese—engaged in another desperate combat at St. Fermo, (near Como,) and pursued his victorious march as far as Lecco.

Doubtless the next thing that we shall hear of him is that he has taken Bergamo and has effected a junction with the insurgents of the Valtelline, while the Milanese, driving out the Austrians, facilitate the march of the allied armies after their brilliant victory at Magenta. The young volunteers from GARIBALDI'S camp write overjoyed at having been left alone to win the first laurels. Indeed, such is the enthusiasm that pervades the combatants, that Austria stands but a poor chance. In addition to the special objects of the war, the French feel that the honor of France is at stake. The Piedmontese regulars would not for worlds be thought inferior to their allies, and as for the volunteers, who have been considerably decried and sneered down, they have resolved to place not only their courage, but their obedience and constancy, above suspicion. Certainly they have succeeded to their hearts content, for at this moment GARIBALDI and his corps are the idols of the Italians and the admiration of Europe. GARIBALDI sends his dispatches direct to the King, whom alone you will remember he condescended to mention in his proclamation, and as VICTOR EMANUEL knows that he can count on the daring chief in any hour of need, it is not probable that he will allow him to be sacrificed to the exigencies of diplomacy. Of course the havoc made among these young patriots is frightful to contemplate.

The name at the head of the first list of the losses sustained by GARIBALDI is that of Captain IGNAZIO FRIGERIO, a Milanese nobleman, 44 years of age. One of the few partisans of the house of Austria, his father secured his entrance into the *guardia nobile* of the Emperor FERDINAND I, and soon after he was made Secretary of the Milanese Government, but hardly had the idea of national independence dawned on the Lombards in 1846 than the young IGNAZIO threw up his lucrative position, became an earnest apostle of the revolutionary ideas, and, as soon as the war broke out, one of the bravest soldiers in the Lombard division, where he attained the grade of captain. At the conclusion of the war of 1849, he retired with his noble wife and little sons to a voluntary exile in Genoa, where up to the commencement of the war he toiled for their support and education. In 1850 he published a work on military science which has been much praised by competent judges, and, openly avowing his republican principles, wrote constantly for *La Libertà*, a newspaper edited in Genoa. At the formation of GARIBALDI'S corps, his repugnance to share a war initiated by BONAPARTE was exceeded by his desire to fight the Austrians. The first to join the ranks, the post of his division was ever where danger was the greatest, and among the many slain FRIGERIO was the first to fall. Borne mortally wounded from the engagement at Como, he sank at once, leaving a widow whose ardent patriotism can alone sustain her under her irreparable loss, and three young sons, two of whom are in the Sardinian Navy. Captain D. CRISTOFORIS, a young engineer, 30 years age, who left London but a few weeks since, also fell in the same engagement. Of course we must hold ourselves prepared to read the names of our bravest and our best among the dead and wounded, but Philosophy is a poor comforter when the awful lists are actually before one's eyes!

KOSSUTH, with as many Hungarians as he can collect, starts to-day for Genoa, where General KLAPKA, Colonel KISS, General PERCZEL, General VETTER, Colonel YACZ, Colonel TELEKI, and others await him. Various are the surmises among English journalists as to the conditions existing between the Allies and the EX-Governor of Hungary. The facts are these: Before the outbreak of the war, KOSSUTH and KLAPKA, making up their old differences, agreed to act in concert for the benefit of their common country, and the latter, on his return from Turkey, proceeded to Paris, where he held frequent interviews with Prince NAPOLEON, and thence to Turin, where he was received with open arms by Count CAVOUR, and also presented to the King. After sundry propositions and refusals on one side or the other, KOSSUTH at last offered to proceed to Genoa, and there issue a proclamation to the Hungarians calling on them to desert the Austrian army *en masse*, he to organize the deserters into a corps and become its military chief. When the number should reach 15,000 or 20,000, he demanded that with a small division of French troops, under a French flag, he should be authorized to cross the Adriatic and the Austrian provinces into Hungary, and there promote insurrection. The only objection made to this proposition was the displeasure of England at the double attack on Austria without rhyme or reason, and KOSSUTH was urged to make a tour through the Provinces, bending all his influence with the English people in the direction of non-intervention whatever turn the war may take. This course he has been pursuing with great energy for some weeks, commencing in London with the Lord Mayor in the chair, (a sign of the popularity of his theme, as years have passed since the powers that be have favored the illustrious exile with the light of their countenances,) and concluding with Glasgow, where the M. P.'s, and that warm friend of nationalities, Professor NICHOL, gave him every support. Meanwhile he issued an anonymous proclamation to the Hungarian troops, and now he has gone to Genoa to complete his share of the bargain. Whatever the English Government may think of this arrangement, depend upon it that the English people will hail with joy any event that may give brave Hungary a chance. The only thing to be feared is, that the desertion of the Hungarians once accomplished, (a most important point for the Allies,) the promises made to KOSSUTH, through KLAPKA, who it must be remembered has conferred with CAVOUR and Prince NAPOLEON, and not with the Emperor, will be set aside, and the expedition to Hungary abandoned, under the pretext that England protests against French intervention. As yet we have no means of judging how the public will view the scheme, as these facts are entirely unknown here, though the future will prove their accuracy. The current report is that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is spoken of as the future King of Hungary. This is not improbable, as, despite the promises made at Stutgardt, NAPOLEON has had immense difficulty in reconciling the Czar to his actual plans. This accounts for the procrastination and irresolution which marked the Imperial policy at the commencement of the year. However, all negotiations have been successfully concluded by LA BOUCIERE during his mission to St. Petersburgh. NAPOLEON has given his formal promise that Poland shall be prevented from rising, and shall be crushed if she attempts it. News of insurrectionary movements throughout the Turkish Empire will soon reach you, as these movements are already organized in Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro. Movements in Greece will follow. The Czar will be allowed to take what he can get in actual territory, and the remainder of the provinces to be organized under the protectorate of Russia. Such are the plans of the two Cæsars; how far they will be able to realize them remains to be proved.

4 P. M.—A telegram from Milan confirms the report of insurrection.



THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA

In the sketch which we publish above, of the points covered by the contending forces in the great battle of the 4th and 5th of June, our readers will, perhaps, find the means of understanding the nature of that battle more distinctly than any written account, or any map embracing more particulars, would enable them to.

The parallels on our plan represent the great canal, formed first in the twelfth century for purposes of navigation and irrigation, and subsequently improved and enlarged, especially under a skillful engineer of the sixteenth century, GIUSEPPE MEDA, who, like LEONARDO DA VINCI, and many other great artists of that wonderful age, was a painter as well as a hydraulist. The canal passes by Turbigo, Castelletto, and Rubono to Buffalora. Thence it widens, and taking in other branches, runs by the village of Ponte-di-Magenta and Robecco to Abbiate-Grasso, following in all this course a southeasterly direction, parallel with the river, and at an average distance of about two miles from its bank. At Abbiate-Grasso it connects with another great canal, which runs eastward by the "Vigevano road" to Milan. This latter canal is called the Naviglio Grande, and the name, for convenience sake, is often applied to the whole line from Milan by Abbiate-Grasso, up to Tornavento and the river. The whole length of the main course is about forty-six miles; and the size of the cut may be inferred from the fact that it is regularly navigated by fleets of boats fastened together by ropes, and called in the country language, *cobbie*.

On the 2d of June the Austrians, at Vigevano having learned to their amazement the passage of the Ticino, near Turbigo, on the morning of that day by the Imperial French Guard, threw three army corps, numbering more than 120,000 men, across the river, to Abbiate-Grasso, and marched northwards to arrest the French advance, following the line of the canal. The French, under MACMAHON, followed the Guard on the 3d. On the 4th the allied main body, under CANROBERT, was to cross near Buffalora, the Imperial Guard, with the Emperor, holding the bridge-head at that point, and MACMAHON, with the Sardinian King, reaching the town of Buffalora and Magenta. The arrival of CANROBERT was delayed by the state of the roads between Novara and the Ticino, and the battle was first severe at the bridge-head of Buffalora, from which it extended to the bridge over the Canal at Ponte-di-Magenta and to Magenta. The village of Ponte-di-Magenta was taken and retaken seven times. At 8 P. M. the Austrians gave way finally and fell back towards Robecco. On the next day, Sunday, the conflict was renewed, apparently on the road between Robecco and Magenta, but the Austrians fell back again, the French following them by Abbiate-Grasso along the line of the Canal, and also in the direction of Rosate. On the 8th the Allied Sovereigns entered Milan; and on the 9th the Austrians entrenched at Malegnano, beyond Binasco, ten miles to the southeast of Milan, were again attacked and defeated by the French *corps d'armée* of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. As the French Emperor, whose activity and ubiquity seem little less marvelous than the like qualities of his great namesake, left Milan but a few hours after he entered it, in the direction of Pavia, we may expect to hear soon of a fresh allied advance upon the line of the Adda, accompanied by demonstrations from the force under Prince NAPOLEON from the south of the Po.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Details of the Battles of Palestro—Illuminations in Honor of the Victory of Magenta—Conspicuous Gallantry of Victor Emanuel—The Emperor's Brilliant Success as a General—The Zouaves and Turcos—Incidents of the War.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 7, 1859.

A great battle has been fought and the capital of Lombardy is in the hands of the allied army! The glorious news arrived in Paris at noon on Sunday, in the form of a dispatch from the Emperor to the Empress; and this dispatch hastily stuck up over town on large posters, contained only the following words: "Bridge of Magenta, 11½ o'clock A. M. A Great Victory! 5,000 prisoners; 15,000 of the enemy killed and wounded. Details hereafter." As you may well conceive, this news threw Paris into a high state of excitement, and the town has been a *fête* ever since. Flags were hoisted on all the public buildings, the guns of the Invalides were fired, and in the evening a general illumination took place, which was repeated in a more brilliant manner last evening. The Boulevards were crowded with people, and everybody appeared happy; but there was none of that uproarious, boisterous exhibition of pleasure we see at home: the fact is, the French have ceased to be a demonstrative people. You will perceive that the newspapers do not issue extras; the Governmen charges itself with the duty of first informing the public by means of handbills of these important events.

A subsequent dispatch from the Emperor to the Empress carries the loss of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta to 27,000 men—20,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. The same dispatch fixes the French loss in killed and wounded at 3,000. The immense disparity in these estimates, even as approximative figures, which in fact they can only be, proves that the Austrians must have fought with a great disregard for life, either against superior skill or superior numbers. Up to the present time we have no knowledge of the numbers engaged on the opposing sides; but a dispatch from Vienna anterior to the battle says that the entire Austrian force was recrossing the Ticino, and concentrating in a mass at Abbiate Grasso and Rosate, three and six miles south of the village of Magenta. It is probable that the Austrians had not all crossed the river at the time of the battle, and it is certain that the French had not all arrived at the scene of action in time to take part in the struggle. It is therefore estimated here that from 160,000 to 180,000 men were engaged in the battle; but on which side the preponderance lay we have yet no means of judging Three cannons and two flags were taken by the French, and one cannon was lost. The King, Marshal CANROBERT, and Generals MCMAHON and ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, (Commander of the Imperial Guard,) were all four wounded. General ESPINASSE, lately Minister of Interior, and General of Division in the corps of MCMAHON, was killed, as was also General CLERC, of the Imperial Guard. Gen. MELLINET was dangerously wounded.

If we now go back to the events which preceded the battle of Magenta, we shall find ample material for admiring the malden generalship of LOUIS NAPOLEON. His long delay at Alessandria was to collect and organize perfectly his army, so that, notwithstanding its great bulk, it could be moved rapidly in any required direction; moreover, by collecting his army there, and sending in the direction of Montebello and Casteggio strong advanced posts, he constantly maintained the idea in the Austrian camp that he was going to attempt to cross the river into Lombardy below Pavia. The sequel proves that the Austrians regarded this as the probable point at which NAPOLEON would attempt to cross.

On the 30th of May, the Emperor NAPOLEON with his whole army commenced moving to the north, stopping first at Casale. Thus far the Austrians had no reason to believe that the plan of campaign had been changed, for they could not tell whether this movement was a *ruse* or not, and so they waited. General NIEL, however, as well as BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, had disappeared suddenly, and as far as the first was concerned, no trace of him could be found by the Austrians, until he suddenly fell on Novara and took the place, much to their surprise; for they retreated precipitately, scarcely firing a gun.

On the 1st of June, the Emperor had formed his junction with the King still further north, at Vercelli. The 2d of June, their Majesties were at Novara, still further north, with the bulk of the combined armies. It was now evident to the Austrians, that the French were aiming for the bridge of Buffalora, on the direct road from Novara to Milan, and they commenced, too late, as usual, to recross the Ticino, and rush up on the Lombard side of the river to intercept the crossing at Buffalora. NAPOLEON, in order once more to deceive them as to his real designs, made a feint to cross the bridge of Magenta, and then ordered the corps of General NIEL to cross the bridge of Turbigo, which he did on the 3d of June, FRIDAY. A smart conflict ensued on the soil of Lombardy, in which the French loss was 40 killed and wounded. The French remained masters of the field. During this time the Emperor and King were preparing to mar the Imperial Guard and the great body of the combined army over the bridge of Magenta, an operation which was commenced during Friday night and Saturday morning, but which was not entirely terminated at the time the great battle of Magenta was fought, on Saturday afternoon.

Here, then, we see that the Austrians have not only been out-generaled, but they have been beaten on their own soil, and in all probability by inferior numbers. While they were preparing to defend the river at Pavia and Placenza, the Emperor was arranging his plans for crossing far away to the north at Novara. The moving of this immense army from Alessandria and Montebello to Novara in four days, with all its stores, artillery and material of war, in such perfect order as to be prepared at any part of its march for a grand pitched battle, was a feat which does the highest honor to the military skill of LOUIS NAPOLEON and his generals. For, while it was passing north, it must be recollected, it was moving along in sight almost of that part of the Austrian army still posted in the Piedmontese territory, on the line from Garlasco north to Novara.

The King's crossing of the Sesia at Palestro, with the occupation of that place, seconded very materially the movement of the French army on Novara, and the general plan for the crossing at Buffalora. It was a part of the *ruse*, and contributed very materially to its success.

Thus the three first days of June give us the scene of two immense armies, one on each side of a river, rushing up that river to a certain point where one wishes to pass and the other wishes to prevent the passage. The invading army arrives first, effects its passage, and is caught only at a distance of two miles from the river, when all the advantages of an attack during the crossing have been lost. Much bloodshed was thus saved to the invading army, for at any point lower down on the river a crossing could only have been effected with a great loss of men.

The road to Milan was thus rendered free, and at this moment this city is in the hands of the Allies, and Lombardy has been declared free from the dominion of Austria. The end of the occupation of Sardinia by the Austrian army has been as inglorious and ignominious as its commencement was high-handed and boasting. The Austrian army entered Piedmont with a great noise and with high-sounding pretensions. It attempted to cut off the junction between the French and Piedmontese armies as well in the direction of Novi as in that of Susa. When the allied army had collected its strength and taken the offensive, the Austrian army attempted first at Varese, then at Como, then at Palestro, and finally at the bridge of Magenta, to arrest its victorious march, but in each case with an inglorious defeat. The dilatory General GYULAI came very near having his retreat from Piedmont cut off by the French on the Lombardy side of the Ticino! While the manœuvering of the Austrian General has been bungling and slow, the movement of the French army along the whole face of the Austrian line, from the extreme south to the extreme north, is one of the most brilliant feats in the history of strategy and tactics.

What is to be the first result of the battle of Magenta, and the occupation of Milan by the allied sovereigns? The troops that still stand wondering at Stradella and Pavia at the sudden disappearance of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS from their neighborhood, will be obliged to fall back rapidly on Cremona, for fear of finding an army marching in the direction of Lodi, to cut off their retreat. The same on the north: the troops that have been engaged against GARIBALDI will fall back upon Brescia, to prevent isolation from the main body of the Austrian army. Milan, which was in a state of revolt as soon as the news of the battle of Magenta arrived, and the whole Province of Lombardy, will declare the independence of the State, and will offer their assistance in cutting off the retreat of the Austrians, and in driving them from their strongholds of the Mincio. It would not be surprising, indeed, if the Emperor should be able to return to Paris in September, as he promised.

During the day we have had but two items of news from the seat of war, one of which announces that a deputation of the Municipal Council of Milan had proceeded to the camp of the two sovereigns to tender to King VICTOR EMANUEL, in presence of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The other item is to the effect that the victorious army is pursuing the Austrians towards the river Adda, and that the latter have left behind in their flight an immense amount of provisions, guns, and material of war.

The two sovereigns were to have attended a *Te Deum* to-day, in honor of the success of their arms, in the ancient cathedral of Milan.

Generals MCMAHON and REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, have been named Marshals of France, on the field of Magenta. These two officers and Marshal CANROBERT, in the words of the Emperor's dispatch to the Empress, "covered themselves with glory."

General ESPINASSE, who was killed at the battle of Magenta, was the first high officer who passed into Lombardy. His body has been embalmed, and will be brought to Paris for interment. The King, VICTOR EMANUEL, was wounded in the arm.

The bravery of the King has gained for him the title, by election, of "Corporal" in the Third Zouaves. This magnificent regiment has been given by NAPOLEON to VICTOR EMANUEL as a body guard, since the battle of Palestro, in which, under the King's personal direction, they performed such wonders. The title of Corporal thus conferred is a high honor, and was in like manner conferred by the Old Guard on the first Emperor, after an unusual exhibition of personal courage on his part. VICTOR EMANUEL already wears the French military medal presented to him when he was in Paris four years ago. He is the only monarch upon whom this honor has been conferred, as the medal is only given for great deeds of personal courage on the field of battle.

A *Te Deum* was chaunted to-day at Notre Dame in honor of the battle of Magenta and the liberation of Milan, with great pomp. It was a *fac simile* of that which took place for the taking of Sebastopol. The metropolitan cathedral was decorated interiorly and exteriorly with great richness; the Empress and the Court attended in the state carriages; all the dignitaries of State, legislators and high military officers were required to attend in uniform; the National Guard and detachments of the Imperial Guard formed the lines and the escort of honor. As soon as the Empress issued from the Tuileries at the head of the Court procession on the way to the Cathedral, the cannon of the Invalides began to fire a salute. At the same moment there broke over Paris a dark and terrible thunder-storm, which persisted till the end of the ceremonies. The explosions of the earthly artillery alternated with those of the heavens, and with the torrents of rain that poured down the noise and the terrors of the battle were reproduced in the imagination in the streets of Paris. As her Majesty issued from the cathedral at the end of the *Te Deum*, the sky cleared off, the sun came out mild and clear, and at this moment we are enjoying a delicious moonlight evening, with individuals here and there lighting up for the third time their illuminations in honor of the victory.

We shall no doubt be able to send you the details of the battle of Magenta by the *Persia*, which sails three days later than the *Ocean Queen*. MALAKOFF.

PARIS, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

It would be difficult for you to picture to yourself the animation that reigns at Paris since the battle of Magenta and the liberation of the capital of Lombardy. To see the Boulevards in the evening is worth a trip across the Atlantic. There is none of that yelling, shouting, drunkenness and extravagance of joy, which would be manifested in Broadway if the American arms on some part of the frontier were to gain a great battle; there is the same animation here, but it is manifested differently. The streets are illuminated, all countenances are animated, everybody talks of war, but it is done quietly and with decorum. When Paris is excited there is no rushing from place to place, there are none of those always-out-of-breath people who alarm and inflame the rest, but instead they repair in a mass to the favorite public promenades, and there, by looking in their neighbors' faces and seeing that they are no more excited than themselves, they promenade out their excitement.

In conversation every word pronounced has some connexion with the war; every mind and nearly every heart, unfortunately, is fixed on the plains of Lombardy. In the family circle the conversation rolls but upon one subject—the battle fought or the battle to be fought. At the *café* the only words that strike the ear are, the Austrians, the Piedmontese, GARIBALDI, the quadrilateral fortresses, the Ticino, the Po, the Zouaves, the Turcos. In the street it is still the same song; the air and the words are changed, but it is the same theme. There the Austrians, from *Autrichiens*, become "*Autrichemards*"; GARIBALDI, "*Garibalduche*," (*Anglice*, a "rough customer"); the Zouaves, "*Zouzous*," and VICTOR EMANUEL "the Corporal."

The theatres are preparing military spectacles, in hich, you will hardly need to be assured, the poor Austrians will be kicked, dog-baited, jilted in love, laughed at, and otherwise ill-treated, in mass and in detail. But in mounting these pieces the managers meet with a serious difficulty; none of their actors, even to the most insignificant of the supernumeraries, are willing to take the part of the Austrians, unless with double pay, and only then reluctantly. The result is unfortunate for those who accept, because the number being limited on account of the cost, their kicks, cuffs and misfortunes generally, are increased in proportion. It is a fact that actors sometimes by consenting to assume these ungrateful parts, fix upon themselves a public dislike which clings to them for years. The most supreme of insults just now among the *gamins* in the street, is "*Vous êtes un Autrichien!*" ("You are an Austrian!")

While the war does harm to one class, it brings happiness to another. We are having a perfect avalanche of bellicose literature, which gives bread to a crowd of enterprising minds otherwise without evident means of subsistance. Among the new sheets that have been started are, *The Army Bulletin*, *The Zouave*, *Italy*, *The Austrians in Italy*, *The Chasseur d'Afrique*, *The Voltigeur*, *The Grenadier*, *The Soldat du Train*, etc. But these small journals are like great passions, they light up quickly and are as quickly extinguished.

The Zouaves, especially since the affair of Palestro, have become the lions of the day in Italy. Their feats in the field, and even their words, are the constant subject of conversation and of repetition. During the fight at Palestro, a certain detached body of Zouaves which had to pass through several deep and muddy canals in their impetous charge on the enemy's artillery, found their fleetness more impeded by the weight of their immense baggy trousers, soaked with water and mud, than by the balls of the enemy's guns. To disembarrass themselves of this impediment was but the work of a moment, and thus the Zouaves appeared on the field with a flag at half-mast, which might have been taken by the Austrians as a demand for quarters; but their actions in no manner corresponded to the color of their flag, and the grape and cannister continued to mow down their ranks until they reached and bayoneted the artillerymen on their guns. It was not till then that their Sergeant bethought himself of the fact that his men were in the undress uniform not recognized by the code, and that he suggested to them the propriety—to use a French phrase—of entering into order again.

The Tyrolese sharp-shooters in the Austrian army wear on their bonnets a tuft of plumes which resemble very much that of the Piedmontese sharp-shooters. At the battle of Palestro a regiment of these Tyrolese were hidden in the wheat, and the Zouaves deceived by the plumes, and approaching with confidence, received at thirty steps a most murderous discharge of balls along the whole line. The surprise lasted but a moment. "*Sac à terre!*" cried the Zouaves in one voice: "*A la baïonnette!*" Their Colonel did not try to oppose the torrent; the smoke of the discharge was not yet dissipated when the Tyroleans received the human avalanche, preceded by its thousand steel points, and were thus precipitated into the canal, where many hundreds were drowned or bayoneted. Not a single Tyrolean would have escaped, perhaps, if the Zouaves had had their linen instead of the woolen pantaloons, for they could not swim with these, and the enemy had thrown away their guns.

The *Patrie* relates the manner in which the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, was named Corporal (an honorary title the reader will understand) in the Third Zouaves, after the battle of Palestro. The Zouaves had been interring their comrades who had been killed. A deep trench was dug on an eminence, and when the bodies had been deposited and the trench filled up, all present went on their knees, and after a short prayer retired, bidding adieu to their dead brethren in arms. "Comrades!" exclaimed a Sergeant, as a funeral oration, "May God receive you! It was your turn to-day—to-morrow it may be ours!"

After this short and touching ceremony, the Zouaves about 400 in number, collected at a farm-house and were enjoying themselves with the abundant provisions they always know how to procure for themselves independent of their ordinary rations. The King's great bravery during the battle naturally came up for discussion, and various modes were proposed for properly informing his Majesty of their high appreciation of his valor. At last the proposition was made that he should be made Corporal of the Third Regiment of Zouaves. This was unanimously agreed to, and then the nomination was made with great formality. The oldest Sergeant standing up, solemnly proclaimed in a loud voice: "In the name of the 31 Zouaves, VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, is named to the rank of Corporal in the said regiment!" The next day a memorandum of these proceedings was drawn up, signed by all the Zouaves, and sent to the King, who accepted the title as a high compliment.

The courage displayed by VICTOR EMANUEL was indeed well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of such soldiers as the Zouaves; seeing that they could not restrain him at Palestro, they adopted the plan of running before him. Thus his person was in some measure protected from harm.

The Zouaves are as kind and magnanimous to their prisoners as they are unequaled and admirable in their fighting qualities. An enemy who no longer resists is for the Zouave an object for protection and commiseration, and one can conceive of no nobler quality in a soldier than this. He takes pride in binding up and relieving the wounds he has just made. An Austrian officer at Palestro was seriously wounded; his horse carried him close to the French, where with difficulty he was clinging to his saddle. A Zouave stopped his horse and righted him in the saddle, when the Austrian repaid this act of kindness by placing his pistol against the Zouave's head and blowing his brains out. The officer was carried a prisoner to the French hospital, where great care will be taken to cure him, in order that he may be passed before a Court-martial and in his turn shot.

One of the circumstances to which the Zouave is indebted for his remarkable fighting qualities is the severe education through which he passes in the barracks. The gymnastics imposed upon him are something formidable. He is made to run by the hour at the top of his speed; he jumps, climbs, runs on his hands and feet, and is taught to do all this day after day, with musket and fixed bayonet in the hand. He is taught also to fence with his bayonet, and while he is thus fencing he actually leaps upon his enemy and stamps him to the ground. They do not care much about firing, preferring the bayonet and their rapid charges. A story is told in the papers which illustrates this fact. Just before one of the last combats they were distributing the cartridges to the different companies. When it came the turn of the Zouaves, they showed all the prudery of a young girl to whom one offers a present. They shrugged their shoulders, sidled away, said they didn't care about them, and they had to force them to accept. Then they took a cartouche delicately between the end of their fingers, and said, carelessly: "Pardon, Sergeant, I'll only take one!" What need, in effect, have they of cartouches? They go almost as rapidly as their balls, and they have their bayonets beside.

The Turcos have excited as much curiosity as the Zouaves. Their commander says that with the bayonet or in face of a battery of artillery they are splendid soldiers; their only fear is of mounted men; they do not stand well when threatened with cavalry. It is the habit of these savages in their native country to cut off the heads of

battle of Montebello in command of a *peleton* of mounted Chasseurs d'Afrique. He belonged to the scouting service of General FOREY's division.

The reception of the news of General MACMAHON's promotion to the rank of Marshal and Duke of MAGENTA, and Count ST. JEAN D'ANGELY's promotion to the rank of Marshal, has given general satisfaction at Paris. Generals NIEL and FOREY remain yet unprovided for, as well as the Prince NAPOLEON, and there is but one more vacancy in the grade of Marshal.

I will here resume the last news up to the present moment.

The Emperor, after but a slight stay at Milan, having slept on the field at Magenta, and arrived there at 8 o'clock in the morning, proceeded south toward Pavia, with the view, it is believed, of cutting off the retreat of the Austrians, and forcing them to a battle somewhere toward Lodi. His movement was divined at Pavia, and the Austrians rapidly evacuated the place, spiking all the cannons and throwing ammunition into the Ticino. What will be the result of this movement we cannot now predict, for the Emperor's plans remain, of course, a complete secret. His rapid movements, however, and the little rest he takes, indicate that he is going to keep the enemy moving.

Pray direct the attention of the enemies of the French Emperor to the fact that he allowed VICTOR EMANUEL to enter Milan as the chief of the country, *and that Lombardy was officially annexed to Piedmont, under Napoleon's eye, and with his consent.* This is only one, but it is a very strong proof of the sincerity of his promise, that he was going to give Italy to the Italians. The rest will follow, rely upon it.

Be on your guard against the false dispatches published almost daily in the London *Times*. Within three days it has published two dispatches, manufactured out of the whole cloth, which would have been of the highest importance if true; one of which, if I mistake not—that in regard to the French having met with a repulse *after* the battle of Magenta—went to America by the *Ocean Queen* uncontradicted. The *Times* dislikes to take its news from Paris and Turin; so it relies upon Vienna, and the Government and news manufacturers at Vienna are only too glad to find a medium in Western Europe through which to affect public opinion if possible. It would be safe to adopt as a rule that the *Times'* VIENNA *dispatches especially* should be held to be as untrue until they are proved to be otherwise. Thus far its errors have been of the most monstrous and preposterous character.

Paris continues to illuminate in honor of the liberation of Lombardy. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Ridiculous Rumors about the War in London —Necessity of Caution in Receiving Them —Lord Palmerston and the Canards— Moral Influence of the Victory of Magenta —The New Coalition and the Failing Ministry.

LONDON, Friday, June 10, 1859.

We have seldom been more helplessly the sport of conflicting hopes and fears than during the past week. From day to day, and almost from hour to hour, opposite versions of the issue of the deadly struggle known to have taken place at Magenta were in circulation; and from some unaccountable omission (or suppression) of official intelligence by the French authorities, our foreign office remained for nearly three days without any certainty as to what the real facts might be. It was in vain that Lord MALMESBURY assured all who asked him that he was without information; that the telegraphic wires had been broken in Piedmont, and that he had consequently no means of communicating direct with our Commissioner in the allied camp. Busy and speculating persons would persist in their interrogations, and insist upon interpreting the silence that prevailed in the way best suited to their wishes. The minor diplomatists were named as authority for not a few startling tales, and telegrams, said to have been received by great capitalists in the city, were cited with as much confidence as if they were realities. The Saxon Minister had the credit (or discredit) of a report on Tuesday, which gained very general credence, that the French had been driven back across the Ticino, and that the King of Sardinia had been badly wounded. Then his Majesty was declared to have been killed, and Marshal CANROBERT mortally wounded. It now turns out that VICTOR EMANUEL was only what a letter I have just seen from his lines near Novara calls *effleuré*—grazed—by a rifle-shot, but not really injured, while the most distinguished officer who fell in the sanguinary conflict was General ESPINASSE, chiefly remembered as Minister of the Interior in 1858, during the period of rigor that followed ORSINI's attempt on the life of the Emperor. Nothing tests more thoroughly the equanimity and clear-headedness of political men than the seasons of doubt and rumor like that which we have been passing through. I happened to be standing late on Wednesday afternoon in a group of which Lord PALMERSTON made one. Everybody had his own story or conjecture which he had had for certain from the best source of information as to the fate of the battle. A young nobleman came up breathless to announce that he had just been assured ROTHSCHILD had a private message from Vienna, saying that not a French soldier remained in Lombardy, and that in their retreat NAPOLEON III. had only escaped being taken prisoner by a fearful sacrifice of life. I watched the countenance of the veteran statesman, and could not perceive a muscle move or the slightest change in the expression of the lips or eye. After every well-bred blockhead around him had given vent to his unreflecting commentary on the news, the ex-Minister quietly said, "I don't think the *Moniteur* of this morning would have proclaimed MCMAHON Marshal of France and Duke of MAGENTA, if he had been beaten there." In point of fact, the circumstantial fable had made no more impression on his disciplined credulity than rain drops on the lion's mane. He went on to discuss the explanation given by the *Globe* of the want of authentic news at Paris in consequence of the key not answering to the cypher; and gave us an amusing account of a practical joke practised by Mr. CANNING when Foreign Secretary of State on Sir CHARLES BAGOT, the British Minister at the Hague, during negotiations for a commercial treaty. CANNING purposely used a wrong cypher, and told the messenger to take care to arrive in the middle of the night, and to deliver his dispatch instantly. The Envoy was called up accordingly at three in the morning, and after some time spent in vain efforts to interpret the urgent message from London, he was obliged to send back the messenger, who in due course brought again the important communication. When decyphered at last it turned out to be the oft-quoted lines:

"In matters of trade 'tis the fault of the Dutch
To offer too little and ask for too much."

Yesterday put an end to all sinister surmises by detailed accounts of the victory and the entry of the allied Sovereigns into Milan. Private letters from the Piedmontese army candidly admit the heavy loss sustained by the victors, more especially the French. The Zouaves and the Imperial Guard have suffered terribly; and a great many officers both of high and subordinate rank have fallen. It is certain that the Emperor was throughout the combat of the 5th constantly seen in the most exposed positions, and that more than one of his staff were struck down by his side. As for VICTOR EMANUEL, he has long been known by temperament a venturous soldier. There are foolish stories afloat of his wearing a coat of mail under his uniform as his father was known to do; but in these days of rifle cannon and improved musketry, protection of this kind can avail but little. The conqueror at Palestro is as fairly entitled to the Iron Crown of Lombardy by the use he has made of his sword as any of the feudal chiefs or emperors that ever wore it. I am no believer in LOUIS NAPOLEON's generosity or in VICTOR EMANUEL's wisdom, but I thoroughly believe in the personal pluck of both, though they show it in different ways. The one is all energy, dash and go—the other far more resembles the cold, phlegmatic WILLIAM OF ORANGE, whose countryman he has often been suspected to be. Milan is a splendid acquisition, no doubt, and the salutation of the Sardinian Sovereign as King of Italy, under the auspices of the Emperor of the French, will unquestionably, electrify the whole Peninsula. But cool heads think these things have come rather too soon. They remember that eleven years ago CHARLES ALBERT was likewise in Milan surrounded by a victorious army, and that six months after he was a fugitive and a monk in a distant land. Strategically, Milan is the worst of positions, being wholly incapable of defence save by a large army ready to march out and fight a pitched battle under its walls. Yet once occupied by the victors as the capital and the seat of the new Government, defended it must be. This implies the seclusion of a large corps from the army during the remainder of the campaign. The moral effect, however, of the events of the last few days it is impossible to overestimate. The Austrians have fallen back towards Pavia, and Marshal GIULAI, who has from the first been unsuccessful as a commander, is superseded by General HESS.

The impression produced here upon the Court has been unmistakably that of an unwelcome kind. Upon the wavering fate of parties it has been not less manifest. The Liberals in Parliament are encouraged by the triumph of those with whom they sympathize abroad—and ministers, as they feel their hold of power daily loosening, begin perhaps to think they might go on further and fare worse. So long as the Austrians seemed able to stand their ground alone, Lord DERBY and his colleagues were not likely to be severely pressed for active aid. But should things continue to go as it is with them on the Mincio and the Po as they have done on the Sesia and the Ticino, a Tory Cabinet would find it difficult to resist the importunities that would beset them from both foreign and domestic quarters. The speeches of Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD in the debate on Lord HARTINGTON's motion of want of confidence, read like the speeches of outgoing Ministers. Yet there was something more than equivocal about Lord DERBY's tone when addressing the Peers on Monday night; and many who heard him interpreted his words as implying an expectation that if beaten, as he must have known he would be in the Commons, he yet might retain office a little longer through the interposition of the Court. This would be a perilous game now-a-days for any Minister to play, and in the face of anything like a considerable majority in Parliament absolutely impossible. It is not quite so clear, however, that where a majority in the Commons is only nominal, and the majority in the Lords is the other way, an unscrupulous Minister might not use his ascendancy at the Palace to baffle for a time the votes of the Opposition. The debate has not been distinguished for anything very new or striking. As a piece of rhetorical skill, Mr. DISRAELI's attack on Sir JAMES GRAHAM may be counted among his most successful efforts, and the right honorable baronet's reply was not very fortunate. Mr. BRIGHT is just now in a happy mood, and uses his power with extreme moderation. His friends say that he is to have office when the change comes; but the Whigs will not tolerate the notion, and upon the whole, I do not think it probable, at least, in the first instance. The clubs are full of personal and party excitement, and will continue so until the result is finally determined, which cannot be until the middle of next week. Out of doors there is little indication of prevalent concern; and in the neighborhood of Westminster there is not a sign of popular curiosity or emotion. There was no particular crowd last night in the lobby or in Westminster Hall; and among the great body of the people the impending change produced no excitement whatever. The union of Cambridge House with the radicals of the Manchester school, will not easily be understood or approved of. There was, of course, nothing else to be done if a change of hands in Administration was to be effected. Nevertheless, where office is concerned, outsiders are prone to be critical and suspicious; and it will take a very strong measure of Parliamentary Reform, and a very clear course on foreign policy, to justify the new coalition, for such it undoubtedly is in the eyes of the people.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PALESTRO, Wednesday, June 1.

You will have read the bulletins of the two successful engagements with which the Sardinians began their movement in advance yesterday and the day before, and it will be, perhaps, interesting to you to hear something of the details of those two brilliant affairs with which the Sardinians have opened their offensive. Although in grandeur these two cambats were scarcely up to the idea of a battle, yet in brilliancy they quite equal the fight at Montebello, and certainly surpass it in their result.

The day before yesterday, the anniversary of the passage of the Sardinians of Goito in 1847, was chosen to dislodge the enemy from their positions on the road of Mortara. From the high road to Novara two main roads branch off to the right at the distance of about a mile from each other, the first a little beyond the village of Molino, and the second from the village of Borgo Vercelli. Both of these run parallel to each other—in a a southeasterly direction—until they unite with each other at Robbio, at about 10 miles from their starting point. About two miles from this latter, and about the same height, are the two villages of Palestro and Vinzaglio, which were occupied and barricaded by the Austrian *avants garde*, consisting of 1,500 men in each village, and half a battery.

As at the passage of the Sesia, the King himself superintended the movement by which the Austrians were driven from their position. The Division Cialdini was divided, and one column advanced towards Palesuro, while the other simultaneously moved towards Vinzaglio.

When the right column approached Palestro, a section of artillery of the Sixteenth battery was advanced and began to sheil the place, while a battalion of Bersagllieri, I believe the Tenth, and a battalion of the Fifteenth of the Line, were sent to the right by one of the by-ways and across the fields, to try and penetrate towards the left village. Almost at the same time when this column was coming to the first houses the artillery had shaken the defenders of the front line. As soon as this was observed another battalion of the Fifteenth of the Line advanced *au pas de charge*, and this double movement was sufficient to clear the place of the Austrians, who retired behind the churchyard beyond the village, which occupies a considerable space of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. They placed at the same time several guns on the main road beyond the village, and on the same line with the churchyard, in order to use them against the Sardinians, should they attempt to debouch from the village. The church is about the middle of the town, on the high road, which makes a bend just at that place, so that as soon as the Austrians were driven out of the village, the troops were quite protected from the guns which the enemy had placed on the high road beyond the village. In order to silence these guns a section of position guns was brought up just at the corner of the church; but the Austrians seem to have had their good distance, for in a moment the position guns were dismounted. Nothing daunted by this, another section of the Sixteenth Battery was brought up immediately, which soon silenced the enemy's fire. As soon as this was done the Austrians retreated, and the Piedmontese were in possession of the village, and a considerable number of prisoners.

The village of Vinzaglio, although more formidable even by its position, and more calculated for defence, offered less resistance, and was likewise taken at the point of the bayonet, very little powder being wasted for the purpose. In point of time the Austrians evacuated Vinzaglio some time before they were driven out of Palestro, for the Piedmontese had scarcely succeeded in dislodging the Austrians from the churchyard, when, on the by-road which leads from Vinzaglio to Palestro, two Austrian guns, with their escort, came toward this latter village. Probably they thought that Palestro was still held by their companions, whom they wished to rejoin. As soon as the two guns were perceived on the road a detachment was sent from Palestro to take them, which was effected without any difficulty, as the drivers cut the traces and left the guns to their fate. These are the first two guns which were taken from either side during the war. They were sent the same evening to Vercelli.

The Division Cialdini took up their position in the village for that evening. The same evening arrived the Third Regiment of Zouaves, the same which was in the Crimea during the Russian war. This regiment has been attached by the Emperor to the King of Sardinia.

Thus ended the anniversary of the battle of Goito, the next morning about 9 o'clock the Austrians were seen advancing in force, seemingly to retake the position of Palestro, which they had lost the day before. Although the *campanile* of the village is tolerably high, owing to the nature of the country, their approach could not be seen until they were quite close, still less could their plan be discovered. The country beyond the village is mostly corn land, as before it the rice fields predominate; the ground is less studded with trees in the neighborhood, consequently more favorable for the formation of a line of battle.

The cannonade of the Austrians against the village had lasted for some time before their real plan became apparent, for all at once a large body of infantry, with two batteries, showed themselves to the Piedmontese right on the banks of the little canalised stream. It was plain that the intention of the Austrians was nothing more nor less than to cut off from the Sesia the advanced troops of the Piedmontese. As soon as this was perceived, while the gross of the Piedmontese attacked the Austrians from the village, the regiment of Zouaves, which occupied the extreme right, a batallion of the 9th, and another of the 18th Piedmontese of the line, received orders to advance. Animated by a brotherly emulation, this gallant body of men rushed up to the position which the Austrians had taken up to their right, and in spite of a formidable fire of grape-shot which received them, they threw themselves with magnificent dash on the Austrian guns. They had about 400 yards to cross under the murderous fire of the enemy, which thinned indeed their ranks, but did not abate their ardor, for, after the first discharge, they took to the bayonet, and their advance was so rapid that the Tyrolese chasseurs, who were thrown out in skirmishing line before the guns, had no time to retire, but had to rush back pell-mell among the Piedmontese and the Zouaves. Eight guns and a large number of prisoners were the result of this brilliant attack; five of the guns were taken by Zouaves, and three by the Piedmontese. But the rush was made so simultaneously that it is impossible to say which took which gun. Besides these eight guns, about 800 or 900 prisoners and wounded fell into the hands of the Allies. The dead are in proportion.

To-day is devoted to the burial of the dead and a search after wounded. Both dead and wounded are very difficult to find in the high corn, and the quantities of little ditches which abound all about there.

THE GALLANTRY OF THE ZOUAVES.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—the Austrians are retiring slowly before the Piedmontese in the direction of Mortara, and that they have likewise retreated, but without fighting, towards Novara. This morning, just at the moment when the Piedmontese army was on the point of following up its success of yesterday and breaking forth from the villages occupied yesterday, an Austrian force, which had marked its advance behind the trees, which border almost every field, and behind the high crops, came up to attack it. They came up at the same time from the side of Palesuro and Confienza, two villages, from both of which a road leads to Robbio and Mortara. Thanks to the nature of the ground, they had placed their batteries on the banks of a little stream, a branch of the little river Boggia Sartovina, which runs about parallel to the road leading from Confienza to Robbio. The force which the Austrians brought to bear to-day is estimated at more than 20,000, and the result of the whole war, that after several hours of hard fighting the Austrians were not only driven from their original position, but pressed back as far as Robbio. The troubles of to-day are more considerable than those of yesterday, eight guns and several hundred prisoners, but the defeat in this respect are as yet unspecially known. With the exception of a regiment of Zouaves, no French troops are engaged in this action so that the Piedmontese may claim the victory for themselves. It can be to judge from the number of wounded which have been brought in the fighting must have been obstinate, and must have cost them dear. This is not surprising, for the guns which the Austrians had put in position had to be taken at the point of the bayonet. The Zouaves surpassed themselves. Arranged on the slope before Palestro, towards the stream, they were greeted by the fire of the Austrian battery, and by the Tyrolese Chasseurs ensconced in the high crops. The stream looked so insignificant that when the order came to drive away the Austrians the Zouaves threw themselves into the river, expecting it to reach perhaps to their knees. Instead of this they found themselves up to their belts in water, which wetted the cartridges they carry in the pockets of their loose trousers. They were thus unable ro use them. Nothing daunted by this *contretemps* upon them, they ran up to the battery without firing a shot, and bayonetted the artillerymen and took the guns. But, in spite of this brilliant episode, which cost the regiment about 300 men *hors de combat*, it is again the Piedmontese who had the greatest share in the victory.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Turin *Gazette* contains the following details concerning the affair at Palestro:

"On the 30th of May the Piedmontese army assumed the offensive. The divisions commanded by Generals CIALDINI, DURANDO, FANTI and CASTELBORGO marched out of Vercelli, crossed the Sesia and took the following directions: The first to Palestro, the second to Vinzeglio, and the third to Cassalino and thence to Confienza; the fourth followed the third in reserve. The divisions Cialdini and Durando took by force of arms the positions of the enemy, which, naturally strong, had been artificially strengthened. In these attacks our soldiers gave proof of a rare valor. The Seventh Battalion of Bersagllieri, commanded by Major CHIABRERA, two battalions of the Ninth Infantry, under Colonel BRIGNONE, and the Sixteenth Foot, which took two cannons, especially distinguished themselves. Our losses were not light, but those of the enemy were a vast deal greater.

On the morning of the 31st of MAY musket shots were heard, and at 10 A. M. the Austrians attacked all along our front, and tried to turn the right of our army. The King opposed the attempt and had a charge executed by a regiment of Zouaves, which the Emperor of the French had that morning placed at his disposal, by the 7th battalion of Bersagllieri, and by two battalions of the 16th of the line. Another brilliant charge by the 9th and 10th infantry, on the centre and on the left, decided the victory in our favor.

The Austrians made a last attempt, attacking our left and centre, but were again repulsed by the 13th foot, which had taken the place of the 10th, and by a battalion of the 9th, which was in reserve. The Austrian attack was conducted with much vivacity, and to repel it it was found necessary to employ all the troops of the Cialdini division and the regiment of Zouaves.

The King exposed himself to the fire where the fight was most murderous, and the Zouaves did everything they could to prevent his pressing too far forward. General LA MARMORA was always in the first line, and had a horse wounded. Our losses were greater than on the preceding day. Three guns were taken by our troops and five by the Zouaves. The prisoners taken were nearly one thousand, and among the numerous Austrian dead was a General of Brigade."

RESULTS OF THE CONFLICT.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

PALESTRO, Tuesday, May 31.

This victory (reports the correspondent of the *Siècle*) cost dear to the Allies, especially among the Zouaves. Captain Adjutant-Major DAU had his head carried off by a cannon ball, and some other officers were badly wounded. The Piedmontese have also suffered severe losses. As to the Austrians, it is no exaggeration to say that they had at least 4,000 men *hors de combat*. A great number of their soldiers, being hotly pursued, sword in hand, were drowned in crossing the river. "At one moment," said to me a Zouave who took part in the combat, "the river was blocked up by the dead bodies of men and horses." Add to this 1,100 prisoners who were taken either by the Zouaves or the Piedmontese. Vercelli, in fact, is now full of prisoners. Among the enemy's killed were one General and several officers. About a dozen officers who are prisoners here have been taken to the Bishop's palace to be interrogated by Marshal VAILLANT. The Allies had 12,000 combatants; the Austrians were 25,000 strong.

Private letters state that the King owes his life to the Zouaves in this affair. He had got with his horse into a sort of marsh, and ran the utmost danger, when several of these brave fellows dashed forward and extricated him.

The *Opinione* mentions that the Austrian prisoners arrived at Turin belong to the Regiments Wimpffen, Frederic William and Leopold. They state that Brigadier General ZANO and other superior officers have been killed, and that General DUNDORF, Captains DE LINAR and DAWLINOWSKI, and the Major of the Seventh Battalion of Chasseurs are among the prisoners. They all agree in stating that the arrival of the French had been carefully concealed from them; that afterwards they were told that the Emperor of the French had only sent over a few regiments; and that, consequently, when they found themselves face to face with a large French force, they were discouraged. The daring charges of the Zouaves seem to have left a strong impression on their minds. The prisoners are chiefly Bohemians, Croatians and Tyrolese; but there are also some Italians among them who, the *Opinione* states, are delighted at having fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese.

I need not say what confidence this steady advance causes in the chief; the soldiers feel that it is a powerful band and a clear head which directs them, and the whole is done with that air of mystery which is so imposing. No one except the Emperor himself knows what will be done the next moment. The order comes suddenly and unexpectedly; not even those round him know anything beforehand, and everything is done far more quickly than it ever has been done with other armies, owing to telegraphs and railways. The clumsy system of field telegraphs compared with the electric wire, with which the country is covered as the Austrians quit it, is like the vettura of this country to the famous mail coaches which existed once in England. There is no danger of difficulties of ground, fogs, and other inconveniences; the furthest corps can receive a message in a minute, and execute the order immediately.

But it is the railway which has done wonders in this war, and has not only equa led but surpassed the expectations formed of its assistance; and it must be remembered that the system in Piedmont is not so extensive as it is in other countries; many of the branches have only a single line of rails, which occasions delays and dangers. The great central station in Alessandria, where the branch lies converged from all points of the compass, is scarcely equal in extent to a third or fourth rate English station; and yet with these imperfect means the assistance which is rendered can scarcely be calculated; indeed, without it, the whole warfare, such as it was, would have been impossible.

The whole seems almost magic. You arrive at a town in the evening, and find it full of troops, every one running about to find room for himself and his cattle. You have to put up with a matiress in a corner; if you want to eat you have to serve yourself; you have to run for a spoon if you want it, or for a glass or plate; and when you awake next morning you find yourself the sole occupier of your room, of your hotel, and the town has assumed the listless, dead appearance of provincial towns all over the world.

Novara has been for the last two days one of the great centres, and its narrow streets and respectable looking houses, usually so silent, are now animated by a crowd which, mostly attired in uniforms, relieves the monotony of the buildings. The place is a great resort for the provincial nobility, who, in the district of Novara, are unusually numerous, and its sober, rather morose aspect is quite changed for the better. A day, or perhaps a few hours, and it will relapse again into its *morque*."

FIRST ALLIED TROOPS ACROSS THE TICINO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NOVARA, Friday, June 3, 1859—11 A. M.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the French Division Camou passed the Ticino without finding a trace of the Austrians, and yesterday forenoon the Sardinians entered Robbio, on the road to Mortara, without firing a shot or seeing the Austrians. The day before yesterday a reconnoissance was pushed from Vinzaglio towards Confienza by a couple of Piedmontese battalions, and, from the information gathered there, it was supposed that the Austrians were holding Robbio in strength. On this, in order to come up in line with the rest of the army, which that day occupied Novara it was determined to drive the Austrians out of Robbio. Two columns departed in consequence, one from Palestro, and the other from Vinzaglio, to cooperate in the taking of Robbio, where the roads coming from both places unite. His Majesty the King was, as usual, with his troops, which had scarcely advanced half the distance to the place of their destination when they met the chiefs of the township of Robbio, who came to bring the news that the Austrians had evacuated the place the night before.

The Austrian plan of operations, which puzzled a great many heads from the beginning, becomes thus, as you see, every day more an enigma. We have, as yet, no news whether the column which was to-day to advance in the direction of Mortara has reached that place, nor, if so, what it has found there; but it is scarcely conceivable that the Austrians can have an intention of accepting battle at Mortara, as they abandoned Robbio, which belongs to the position. Possibly they may have confined themselves to the line of the Agogna river, which runs about two miles in front of Mortara. But even then, unless they have thrown up colossal works, or have come to an unknown means of preventing their being turned on their left from Novara, it is difficult to see how they can hold this position. The general impression, therefore, is that Mortara will be found abandoned just the same as Novara.

There must have been something which they heard the day before yesterday, and which induced them to retreat on the whole line precipitately, for it is to that date that one can trace a change of plan. As they have thrown up earthworks on their whole line of operations from the Sesia towards Pavia, not only on the high road, but even on the large communal roads, especially at the passages of the numerous little channels of irrigation with which the country abounds, they cannot have had the intention of abandoning the line without firing a shot. Their resistance at Palestro and Vinzaglio, and their attack of the former the next day, showed, on the contrary, that they were ready to dispute the ground foot by foot with the Allies, and now all at once they seem vanishing into the earth before them.

The whole progress of the latter, with the exception of the two days at Palestro, has been a mere *promenade militaire*, strewed with flowers; for wherever they pass, not only in towns, but likewise in villages, the women throw flowers from the windows and distribute them on the roadside. There was not even an occasion for a skirmish, for everywhere the Austrians had an advance of some hours; and, strange in the history of warfare the soldiers had on your arrival—namely, that they could not come up with the Austrians. The result of the fight both of the French and Piedmontese armies is thoroughly raised; all fancy each for a fight. It is quite amusing to hear the conjectures on this score.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Comments of the French Press.

One or two of the Paris journals remark on the event in terms of very natural exultation, as tending to redound to the glory of French arms. The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in these terms:

France has fought and has vanquished! Gen. GUYLAI, completely defeated, abandons the road to Milan to the French. At the moment we write, the Emperor is perhaps entering the ancient cathedral of the Milanese district, and perhaps the *Te Deum* of national independence is now being chanted! For the last two days the event was foreseen, and the great intelligence was awaited with impatience. The respective positions of the armies clearly indicated that an early engagement was inevitable. The Austrian Generals had abandoned the Lomellina, and had massed their troops on the left bank of the Ticino, with the evident object of cutting off the direct road from Novara to Milan. All at once, on the news that the Emperor had marched on Novara, they followed him as well as they could, by reascending the left bank of the Ticino, and established their head quarters first at Rosate, and afterwards at Abbiate Grasso. Their object was, to be beforehand with the French, and to block up the road from Buffalora to the capital of the kingdom. The two armies in consequence came into collision at Magenta, which is on that road, at a league and a half from the Ticino, between Buffalora and Abbiate Grasso. We are not called on to indicate on the present occasion the consequences of this glorious victory; every one can calculate its importance by simply casting his eyes on the map, and bearing in mind the amount of the loss of the Austrians. An army which at one blow loses 20,000 men must be in a bad way. The victory of Magenta is, then, as the Emperor says, a great one; it comes like a clap of thunder; and is a great historical engagement, such as our fathers used to fight. All France will thrill with joy, as, after having proved to the world that she has not degenerated, she has the right to be proud of her new glory, and to respond, as in former days, to the cannon of the Invalides by the national cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The *Siecle* publishes the following words of triumph:

It is with a feeling of patriotism, the most sincere and the most pure, that we announce this great victory. Hitherto we have had magnificent feats of arms. The French and the Piedmontese, rivaling each other in courage, showed at Montebello and at Palestro what they could do. It is no longer on the Piedmontese territory that our soldiers distinguish themselves; it is on the road to Milan that they have just given an heroic pendant to Marengo. The capital of Lombardy will soon hail the arrival of the liberating armies, and it will be under the imposing arches of the cathedral of that city that our victorious soldiers will return thanks to the God of holy causes, the God of the independence and liberty of nations. The oppression of Austria draws towards its close. The children of France are always the soldiers for great struggles. Yet a while, and liberated Milan and Venice will attest to the world that we have not degenerated.

THE AUSTRIAN VERSION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Emperor was in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact. It is affirmed that the Austrians amounted to 150,000, and the French to about as many. At Magenta, the French artillery behaved with great bravery. They were killed at their guns. The real loss of the Austrian forces is estimated at 13,000 or 14 000, and the correspondent of the *Times* at Paris, writing on the 6th, says it was rumored that fighting was going on during the day before Milan, and if the Austrians fell back without disorder, it was considered probable they would make another attempt to save the capital of Lombardy.

The following is official:

VERONA, Friday, June 3, (*vid* Vienna.)

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. As the enemy, in ever increasing force, continues advancing to the Ticino, *vid* Novara, General GIULAI has concentrated his *corps d'armée* more on that river, in order, exactly at the proper moment, to employ his full concentrated strength. The Emperor is busied at Verona in completing the organization of the augmented army force, and has in the meantime ordered Field-Marshal General HESS to proceed with the second *corps d'armée* to the head-quarters.

BERNE, Sunday, June 5, (*vid* Germany.)

The allied armies have crossed the Ticino at Turbigo. General STADION was yesterday at Magenta. General GARIBALDI has left Como again, and directed his march against General D'URBAN, who was at Varese.

VIENNA, Monday, June 6—Midnight.

There was a fierce battle at Turoigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced. In the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late at night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Allies made no progress. On this day two fresh Austrian corps were engaged. In the afternoon of the same day the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Vinasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides has been very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 7.

Amongst the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron RAISCHACH, three generals, three officers of the staff; two officers of the staff are missing, and one major is killed. The loss on both sides is very great. Milan is entirely evacuated by our troops.

Telegraphic communication between Milan, Pavia, and Verona is interrupted.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 8.

The Austrians have lost in killed and wounded 4,000 to 5,000 men. The loss of the enemy is at least half as much again. Every line of the report proves the heroic power of the Austrians to withstand the attacks of the enemy.

HEAD QUARTERS, Belgiogloso, June 5.

Austria and Germany.

A DAY OF HUMILIATION AT VIENNA.

On the 4th inst. a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family, and the Ministers were present. *The mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.* In regard to the latter circumstance the Paris Correspondent of the *Globe* says:

"Much remark is made on the highly offensive display of Monseigneur DE LUCA, Nuncio at Vienna, where by telegraph we learn that on Saturday, 4th June, that representative of a professedly neutral Power, took the most prominent part in a Church ceremony, the drift of which was not to implore Heaven for peace, but for distinct triumph of one belligerent over his antagonists. ANTONELLI, himself, however, begins to have his misgivings as to the ultimate results, for it is stated in a Belgian paper that at his last interview with Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE he held out a hint that political changes might yet influence the fate of the young Israelite in captivity; there is little doubt but that "the retreat from Mortara" gives the signal of a corresponding relaxation in the hold of the boy so-called."

DESPERATE STATE OF AUSTRIAN FINANCES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 4, says: "If the war should soon be at an end, Baron BRUCK may be able to restore order to the finances, but something unpleasant will hardly fail to occur, should it be prolonged. In an article on the 'State of the Bank, which was published in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* (the organ of the Finance Department) of last night, it is maintained that there is no cause for alarm, but capitalists are not of the same opinion. The decrease in the metallic reserve was caused by an advance made to the State, 'on account of that part of the English loan which was not taken.' On the 31st of December there was no premium on silver, but now the difference between the paper and metallic (silver) currencies is about 42 per cent."

THE WAR NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

"The manner in which the official and semi-official organs relate the events of the war excites," says a letter from Vienna of the 1st, in the Hamburg *News*, "a great and just discontent. Notwithstanding the reiterated assurances of the Vienna Government that the public shall be promptly and faithfully informed of everything that takes place, the official journals have not yet mentioned a word about the invasion of GARIBALDI or of the combat of Palestro, which took place on the 30th ult. A report was promised, but it has not yet been published."

ACTION OF THE GERMANIC DIET.

The following is the text of the declaration made in the last sitting of the Germanic Diet by Bavaria and Saxony:

"The Royal Government has seen with satisfaction, in the declaration made in the 18th sitting by the representative of Prussia in the name of his Government, concerning the proposition of the Hanoverian Government on the formation of a corps of observation, that Prussia intends, in case of need, to employ all her power in the defence of the safety and independence of Germany. It cannot, consequently, do otherwise than feel gratitude when Prussia shall be kind enough to take the initiative of the necessary military measures, an initiative, however, to which all the members of the Confederation have an equal right, and which consequently the Royal Government, for its part, cannot renounce. It will await with the greater confidence the Prussian propositions on the preparation of the military measures which appear necessary, whilst reserving to itself the right of making, if necessary, propositions of that kind, from the fact that the deliberations of the committee on the Hanoverian propositions will throw light on and establish the principles in accordance with which the rights, obligations and interests of the Germanic Confederation must be defined and protected under present circumstances.

We have reason to believe, says the *Dresden Journal*, in reference to the above, "that the declarations made by the other Federal Governments at the same sitting are in conformity with that just quoted, and that this manifestation of the different Governments, although it completely reserves the right of each of the members of the Confederation, is, nevertheless, considered as a step favorable to Prussia. If we are well informed, negotiations, tending to a complete understanding of the great German Powers, have, during the last few days, made some progress."

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR ON THE WAR.

The *Independence* of Brussels publishes an analysis of an important circular which Prince GORTCHAKOFF, Foreign Minister of Russia, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor at the several Courts of Germany. The Prince strongly recommends a policy of non-intervention as to this Italian war; and in very explict terms denies the right of the Germanic Confederation to interfere in the war which Austria has commenced respecting one of her non-Germanic possessions. He appeals to the treaties by which the Confederation is constituted and declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria in this war, the political equilibrium resulting from these treaties will be destroyed. The circular is described as of considerable length, firm in its tone, and remarkably clear, as Russian circulars are wont to be.

STATE OF SENTIMENT AT HAMBURG.

A letter from Hamburg says:

"In consequence of the warlike ardor manifested by certain Governments of the petty States of Germany, certain persons propose that the Senate shall be requested to take steps for causing Hamburg to be separated from the Germanic Confederation, and to be made neutral under the guarantee of European law. Such a result would be an eloquent reply to the exaggerations from the north of Germany, published in the Augsburg *Gazette*.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

From the Spenersche Zeitung, (semi-official.)

The time has come when the veil ought to be removed from the intrigues of an un-German policy, which Prussia, from a wish to maintain the unity of the nation, has long endured, but which she cannot allow to grow into undue dimensions. Prussia now appeals to the public opinion of Germany, inviting the nation to defeat, by its unity of sentiment, the paltry attempts at maintaining and fostering artificial divisions, to the detriment of each and all of us. As is well known, Herr VON BRUST, a Minister in the service of the King of SAXONY, lately repaired to London in order to ask Lord MALMESBURY to authorize the assembling in Germany of an army destined to watch the frontiers of France. [*Prussia had opposed this plan, as the leadership of the troops was to be at the disposal of the Frankfort Diet.*] On Herr VON BRUST's return from England, Hanover thought herself sufficiently strong to bring forward his proposal in the Diet. Hanover's motion, however, fell to the ground, owing to the protest of Prussia, which the minor governments dared not openly disregard. Prussia, on the other hand, on the 19th of May, declared to the members of the Confederation that, having undertaken to guarantee the integrity of the whole German territory, she claimed the sole right of initiation in all military measures that might be necessary. The Prince Regent, after engaging his word for the security of Germany, by solemn announcement made in the face of his country and the whole world—in the late speech from the throne—might have expected from the grateful confidence of the Confederates that the power he claimed would have been surrendered to him without hesitation. Such a result would have been all the more natural as, irrespective of any unconstitutional votes for aggressive purposes that might be passed by the Diet, Prussia will not continue to prosecute the course she has sketched out for herself as a European power.

But that un-German policy we are alluding to tends to other ends than the welfare of the nation, and, in strange misconception of the true seat of power, exerts itself to meet the demands of Prussia with unwarrantable claims of its own. The Hanover propolition, although virtually discarded, is, nevertheless, to be discussed once more by the Diet. On that occasion certain Governments will volunteer their propositions for the purpose of establishing a Bavarian and Hanoverian policy in opposition to that of Prussia. It is perfectly indifferent to us what sort of resolutions these Governments are going to put, knowing, as we do, that they intend to oversteo the laws of the Confederation by votes relating to objects beyond the legitimate sphere of action of that body. Times are getting earnest and practical, and no importance ought to be attached to such ludicrous essays in the art of politics. We acknowledge, nowever, the sincerity exhibited by a second-class German statesman in speaking his mind, and discovering beforehand, to foreign representatives especially, what his Government means to extort from Prussia as an equivalent for the privilege of initiation demanded by her. (The statesman alluded to is Herr VON DER PFORDTEN, Bavarian Ambassador to the Diet.) Prussia, if the desires, or rather the conditions, of the Government inspiring that statesman are to be fulfilled, will have formally to guar

regard to Canada, and has proved eminently successful.

It is hard to believe that any country can prosper where the people are not free to work out their own destiny in their own way, and it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will soon see the necessity of giving to the Trinidadians some sort of control over their own affairs. Now that the island is being gradually supplied with an efficient laboring population, it gives most encouraging promises for the future. It is not too much to say that Trinidad, cultivated from end to end, and settled with an industrious population, will alone be able to supply the British market with her staple product. W. G. S.

An Elopement—A Brother in Pursuit of His Runaway Sister.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 20.

Mr. ALVIN F. EDDY, a merchant of Marquette, Lake Superior, arrived in this city, yesterday, by the steamer *North Star*, from Lake Superior, in search of his sister, who disappeared from Marquette on Wednesday. The sister was a married woman, who had left behind her in her flight her husband, a respectable man named BARNS, possessed of ample means to make their home comfortable, and a child but six months old. At the time of her disappearance a young man named COCHRANE, a ship carpenter, formerly residing at Adrian in this State also went away, and no trace of either of them could be found. The steamer *Lady Elgin* left that port for Chicago on the same day, and it was supposed that the two had gone together on that boat. The brother was in great distress, and seemed perfectly at a loss what to do. He applied to Messrs. GERRISH and BLODGETT, private detectives, for assistance. They telegraphed to Chicago, but found that the steamer had not yet arrived at that place. They then telegrapned to Milwaukee, and ascertained that the boat was then lying at that port, but would leave during the evening for Chicago. The Captain of the *Lady Elgin* replied to a telegram, which they dispatched to him, that the pair were passengers on his boat, and that he would arrive in Chicago this morning. The brother left immediately for Chicago, where he hopes to intercept the runaways.

The case has many singular phases. Mr. EDDY states that the husband of his sister is a man of good reputation and well off. Both he and his wife have always moved in the most respectable society. There has never been any difficulty whatever between them, but on the contrary they have always lived together in the most affectionate manner, and seemed mutually devotedly attached to each other. The child that is greatly left without a mother's care, is an interesting babe, to whom Mrs. BARNS never wearied of giving attention. On the other hand, COCHRANE is represented as being a worthless young fellow, with no standing in society and no means. Mr. EDDY thinks that foul means were used to induce his sister to leave her home, and expresses the opinion that she has been drugged.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Letter from Caleb Cushing.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to what legal condition you, born in Turkey, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, will have in Turkey during a proposed sojourn there, I state:

The laws of the United States do not admit the indefeasibility of natural allegiance. The assertion of the right of self-expatriation is one of the principles of the fundamental public law of the American Union. We hold that the power to change domicil is of universal natural right, subject only to such conditions as may be requisite to reconcile the general with individual interests. These conditions are the exercise of good faith in the time and circumstances and in the purpose of the change of domicil, the actual consummation of the purpose, and the discharge of all *subsisting* obligations in or to the country left. Such, according to my understanding of the matter, always has been, and still continues to be, the doctrine maintained by the American Government.

It being material to you, however, to possess official assurance on this point, I have presented your case to the notice of the Secretary of State; and I have his answer to the effect that, in the case of a person emigrating to the United States, and becoming naturalized here, with no *present* liabilities to his native country, military or other, existing against him *at the time of his emigration*,—in such case, the law of nations, or the opinion of the American Government gives no right to any foreign country to interfere with him, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly to the United States.

AND, therefore, subject to the reservations above stated, you will be entitled in Turkey to be regarded as a citizen of the United States.

I am, respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Mr. ALEXANDER SIDI.

Dreadful Tragedy—Murder and Suicide.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, June 18.

Yesterday morning the police received intelligence of a frightful tragedy that occurred the previous evening about eight miles from the city, on the new road between the Howell and Kilbourn roads. The circumstances, as related to us by Chief of Police BACK and others, are as follows:

ADAM RETTIG, hitherto a respectable and well-to-do farmer, who resides in the locality above described, on Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, sent his two sons away to a neighbor's on some errand, and, at the same time, directed his daughter to go out in the yard and milk the cows. No sooner had the children got away from the house than RETTIG seized an axe, and, while his wife's back was turned, (she attending to some household work at the time,) he dealt her a dreadful blow on the head, breaking in her skull, and knocking her senseless to the floor. While thus prostrate and bleeding before him, he placed the muzzle of a double-barreled pistol against her side and discharged it; the balls, grazing against the rib bones, passed up under the shoulder-blade and came out at the top of her head! Not satisfied with this the wretched man then took a kettle of boiling water and poured it over her from head to foot while she still lived, and shrieked in tortures worse than death. This done, RETTIG then went out to a smoke-house in his yard, and taking an old rifle which he had previously left there, already loaded, with a long stick fastened to the trigger, placed the muzzle under his chin, and blew his own brains out! And thus ended the bloody drama.

The daughter in the meantime, hearing a noise, was coming towards the house, just in time to see her father enter the smoke-house, but before she could reach the door he had shot himself. This was a dreadful shock to the poor girl indeed, but who can imagine her horror at the bloody spectacle that met her gaze when she entered the house? There lay her mother weltering in blood, but still writhing in agony. The neighbors were alarmed, and medical aid procured as soon as possible. The poor woman, however, was past all help, but she lingered through the night, though insensible, and was still alive yesterday afternoon. It is said there is no hope of her recovery.

RETTIG had lived in this country upwards of twelve years, during which time, by prudence and economy, he had laid up the snug little sum of $12,000, besides having a well-stocked and cultivated farm of eighty acres. He was half-brother of MATTHIAS STIEN, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and, as far as we can learn, he lived an irreproachable life. Of late years, however, he had been characterized by extreme eccentricity on one subject, namely: his wife's fidelity, and lately this fidea worked upon him to such an extent that he frequently accused his best friends of designs upon her chastity, and this, no doubt, led to the dreadful deed. He was insane. His wife is said to have been a most excellent woman.

RECEIPTS OF PIKE'S PEAK GOLD AT LEAVENWORTH.—The officers of the steamer *Skylark* inform us that on the 16th inst., the Express brought into Leavenworth $4,000 worth of gold from Pike's Peak. The gold was in two lots—one containing $2 400 and the other $1 600. We did not learn to whom it was consigned. The utmost confidence seems to prevail, in the richness and practicability of the mines as a source of wealth, and many emigrants who had been discouraged by the unfavorable accounts, and were returning, have again set their faces towards Pike's Peak.—*St. Louis Republican.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 94, 164, 165, 85, 166, 167, 169, 171, 174, 87, 112, 113, 152, 26, 27, 90, 107, 128, 143a, 143b, 143c, 151½. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 257, 1965, 4753, 1081, 549, 1879, 1047, 1243, 35, 1339, 1065, 7, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995, 2005, 2011, 2019 2025. *Part II.*—Nos 342, 2086, 1480½, 260, 2090, 634, 1634, 1684, 1422, 1914, 1916½, 572, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*—Nos. 225, 32, 610, 91, 142, 692, 695, 696, 699 to 702, 125, 155, 630, 467, 588, 1692. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 658, 642, 703 to 706, 509.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 117 to 125, 17, 61, 70. *Part II.*—No calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry Wilson was put on trial charged with larceny on the high seas, in stealing five half dollars from a passenger on board the steamboat *Boston*, while coming from Philadelphia. The passenger, Mr. STRAIN, was examined and stated that WILSON had a berth over him; that he had a pocketbook with him containing five half dollars, one dime and two three-cent pieces, which he put in his vest pocket; that in the morning he got up and went to the washroom leaving his vest on his pillow, and when he came back he saw the defendant make a motion with his hand; that he found his pocketbook gone, and on searching defendant they found some half dollars, one dime and two three-cent pieces, and afterwards found the pocketbook on the floor; that the stateroom was full of passengers and he could not say positively that the pocketbook was in his vest when he went to wash.

The Jury were out some time but could not agree and were discharged. They stood eleven to one for acquittal, and the Judge directed WILSON to be discharged on his own recognizance.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

Michael Cassidy was put on trial charged with passing a counterfeit gold dollar on one Mrs. FLYNN and another on one Mrs. SIMMONS. It appeared that the coins were passed to the women for drinks on a Monday evening in the early part of April. It appeared also that the week before Cassidy had been walking a pedestrian match, for which he had received money, and that he was a good deal intoxicated on the Monday night. It appeared that Mrs. FLYNN and Mrs. SIMMONS were both married women, and Ex-Judge STUART, who appeared for the prisoner, requested the Judge to direct the jury to acquit, on the ground that being married women they could not be defrauded. The Judge, however, declined to give that direction, and left the case to the jury, who, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

REVOLT—ABSENCE OF WITNESSES.

John Pettis and four others, crew of the bark *Weathergage*, who were indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the bark, in February last, in Pernambuco, in the course of which the mate of the vessel was stabbed, and for which they were sent home in irons by the Consul, were brought before the Court and arraigned. At first they declined to plead to the indictment, saying that those were not their names; but finally, on the prospect of their being remanded to prison again, they pleaded not guilty. The case was then called up for trial, but the District-Attorney said he was not ready, as the witnesses, the officers of the ship, had all left the port, without his knowledge. Judge INGERSOLL declined to keep the prisoners in confinement through the Summer, and ordered them to be discharged on their own recognizances.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cornelius Hulsapple and Ellen, his Wife, vs. *The Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff, Mrs. Hulsappie, charges that on the 29th of July, 1857, while stepping out of one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, the conductor started the car and pushed her off, by which cause she fell and was badly injured. She therefore claims damages against the Company to the amount of $5,000.

Mrs. Hulsapple appeared and testified as above, and was corroborated by her mother, aunt and others, but positively contradicted by the conductor in question. A respectable physician testified that she was suffering in her foot and arm in February, 1858.

The Court charged the jury that the railroad company were bound to stop the car on the ringing of the bell and allow reasonable time for passengers to get off. If the conductor started the car before the proper time, or if he pushed off the plaintiff with the view of simply hurrying her, and she was thus injured, the Company was responsible. If he pushed her off from malice or wantonness, it was his own act, and he alone could be held responsible. But if this alleged push was from undue zeal, carelessness or negligence, the Company were responsible, because they were bound to employ prudent and competent servants, and the act would have been in the scope of his employment. If the conductor had no reason to believe that the plaintiff wished to get off, and of his own evil intent gave her a push, the defendants were no more responsible than for the act of a perfect stranger. Exemplary damages could not be claimed, but if the injury was proved, and the cause fell within the above description, the injured party would be entitled to all reasonable compensation for her losses, expenses, pain and suffering.

The jury then retired, and will render a sealed verdict.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Benedict & Aldrich; for defence, Mr. J. W. Nye.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was brought up pursuant to adjournment.

Counsel for respondent, Knowles, moved to dismiss the writ on the ground that the evidence showed that the child was in the custody of its mother.

Mr. H. D. Lapaugh appeared, for the first time, on behalf of Mrs. Osborn, against whom a writ was issued, yesterday, upon her own admission that she had the child.

One or two female witnesses testified to the illicit mode of life of Knowles and Mrs. Osborn. On this ground the petitioner's counsel argued that he ought to be compelled to produce the child. Mr. Lapaugh wished time to procure testimony as to the petitioner's character. The Justice suggested that Mrs. Osborn could furnish the needful proof.

Mrs. Osborn testified that her late husband came home out of temper, and kicked his carpet-bag around the house; that he told her to leave, and said she might take the child; she was willing to put the child at school, and pay for him; she had put him at school before; when Mr. Osborn had him, he kept him barefooted. Witness charged her late husband with adultery.

Cross examined—I call my name Josephine Ackerman now; I heard what the old lady testified about Mr. Knowles living with me, but it wasn't true.

Q.—Are you not living improperly with Knowles? No answer.

Direct—Mr. Osborn struck me once—he tried to choke me.

To the Court—He was jealous; he used to watch me all round; I couldn't go to the store but he would get behind the apple tree; I earn $7 to $10 per week at hat-making.

Cross-examination—No one is living now that saw him choke me. We were married in 1847; there was no trouble between me and Mr. Orborn, except about his accusing me of untrue things.

To the Court—I never saw the summons in the suit for divorce.

Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that the boy might be sent to school until he was 14 years old. Mr. Lapaugh was willing to consent.

Mr. Osborn was called, and testified that he was not guilty of adultery nor anything like it.

Mr. Lapaugh asked an adjournment, to enable him to substantiate his charge. In his opinion, neither parent was fit to be intrusted with the care and education of the child.

The case was adjourned accordingly, but Justice ROOSEVELT refused to discharge the writ against Knowles, saying the parties had gone hand in hand so far, and he would not interrupt their harmony.

It appears that the same case was referred to Judge PEABODY three years ago, and the reference never followed up.

For Mrs. Sarah J. Osborn *alias* Josephine Ackerman, Messrs Fincke and Lapaugh; for Mr. Knowles, Mr. Lucius E. Bulkeley.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Charles H. McCullough vs. *John L. Colby and others.*—This was an action to set aside a conveyance from John L. Colby to Mary Ann Colby, and a mortgage from the latter to the executrix of Joseph Leggett, to secure the payment of $12 000. The plaintiff commenced a suit against John L. Colby in October, 1854 and recovered judgment on the 27th of March, 1857 for $3 512 37, and execution was issued thereupon and returned unsatisfied.

On the 24th of November, 1855, John L. Colby conveyed to his mother certain real estate in Seventeenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, which conveyance plaintiff now charges was fraudulent. The defendant now moves to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the execution was not issued on the judgment referred to in the complaint, until after the commencement of the present action.

The motion was argued at length by Mr. Updyke for the motion and Mr. Noyes in opposition, after which the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Florian Charles vs. *William Birdsall, Jr.*—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover $5,000 damages for the alleged unlawful dispossessing of him from the premises No. 63 Fourth-avenue, in this City, and for injury to his furniture, &c. The defendant is a wealthy flour merchant doing business in Front-street, and the plaintiff was an under-tenant in said premises, occupying a room and bedroom therein. The defence was a justification by virtue of a warrant of dispossession issued by the First District Court. The summary proceedings under which the plaintiff was ejected, were irregular in a technical point of view, which was admitted by the defendant. The only witness for the plaintiff was his counsel in the action, and for the defence, only the constable who removed the furniture was called. After summing up on both sides, the case was given to the Jury, who returned a verdict of $10 for the plaintiff.

H. H. Morange, for plaintiff; Paddock and Cannon, for defendant.

ACTION TO RECOVER $600 FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Henry E. Hewitt vs. *John H. Devine.*—This was an action to compel the defendant to pay $600 damages for an alleged breach of contract. The complaint embodies the contract, and sets forth that it was made in February, 1859, and was in reference to the sale of a house and lot in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue; that the defendant agreed to convey the premises on the 15th of February following the date of the contract, at which time the plaintiff was to pay $9,000, by assuming mortgages on the place for $5,500, and delivering seven hundred gallons of brandy, in bonds, subject to duty; and that at the time specified for such conveyance, in accordance with the terms of the contract, the defendant neglected and refused to perform as stipulated. The answer denies that the plaintiff was ready or offered to perform his part of the contract, and also that the defendant refused to perform his own stipulations. On the trial of the cause before Judge DALY, without a jury, the plaintiff's testimony sustained the allegations of the complaint, and no evidence was offered by the defendant. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount claimed.

Birdseye, Summers and Johnson for plaintiff; Bozas and Cooper for defendant.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isaac Abrahams vs. *The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.*—The jury, in this case, reported yesterday, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending June 22, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who skip their Produce to this market to be sold on* commission.

BUTTER.

The most sanguine operator for low prices ought certainly to be satisfied with the present state of the market. The stock of Western and ordinary State is abundant. Very little of the Western Butter now arriving comes up to the standard for California shipment—which outlet being closed the supply begins to accumulate. It is fair to expect still lower figures for Ohio, and buyers in that section should reduce their rates accordingly. There is no probability of any improvement in State Butter for the present. We are selling at our quotations:

Orange County pails, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	18 @ 19
Fair half firkins, light color, ℔ lb	14 @ 16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb	15 @ 19
Western Reserve choice, ℔ lb	15 @ 15½
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	14 @ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	14 @ 16
Store Packed Butter, ℔ lb	13 @ 17

CHEESE

For fine cheese prices are well sustained; the demand for inferior qualities is small, and prices are irregular.

New Cheese, fine, ℔ lb	9 @ 9½
New Cheese, fair, ℔ lb	7 @ 8
English Dairy, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Pineapple, ℔ lb	11 @ 13

EGGS.

The market is again quite bare, and prices still further improving. Sales are made at 17c.@18c. for State and Ohio; Jersey and Long Island, 18c.@18½c.

FRUIT.

Dried Fruits of all kinds are very dull, though salable at our figures. The market is flooded with ripe fruits. Strawberries are a drug at $2@$3 ℔ 100 baskets for the best. Cherries are plenty at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. Gooseberries at $2@$2 25 ℔ bushel. Peaches have made their appearance from Charleston and Havana—selling at enormous prices.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	8 @ 8½
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ℔ lb	7½@ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	10 @ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6 @ 8
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	— @ 25
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	15 @ 20

BEANS AND PEAS

Beans are extremely dull and slow of sale for any but Marrow and Kidneys. In the absence of any demand for speculation or consumption, forced sales are made at our quotations. Peas are out of market, and we drop our quotations.

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	$1 00 @ $1 10
Medium, ℔ bushel	75 @ 90
Kidney, ℔ bushel	1 62½@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Red, ℔ bushel	1 75 @ 2 00
China, ℔ bushel	1 62½@ 1 75

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	16 @ 20
Chickens, ℔ lb	12½@ 17
Ducks, ℔ pair, tame	1 50 @ —
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50 @ 1 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℔ pair	62½@ 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	50 @ 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50 @ 1 00
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00 @ 1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	12½@ —
Geese, each	62½@ 75

GAME.

Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	2 00 @ 3 00
Squab Pigeons, ℔ dozen	2 00 @ 3 50

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ℔ lb	8½@ 8½
Beef carcases, ℔ lb	7 @ 8½
Mutton carcases, ℔ lb	7 @ 9
Veal calves, live weight	5 @ 7
Veal carcases, ℔ lb	5 @ 10
Spring Lambs, live, ℔ lb	8½@ 9

VEGETABLES.

There is slight improvement in Potatoes. Turnips, Beets and Carrots are out of market. Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squash and Green Corn are arriving from Norfolk and other Southern Ports.

Potatoes—Bermuda, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 50 @ 2 00
Potatoes—Peachblows, ℔ bbl	— @ 2 25
Potatoes—Western Reds, ℔ bbl	1 12 @ 1 25
Green Peas—℔ bbl	1 50 @ —
String Beans—℔ bbl	— @ 4 00
Spinach, ℔ bbl	62½@ 75
Asparagus, ℔ 100 bunches	— @12 00
Radishes, ℔ 100 bunches	— @ 50
Rhubarb, ℔ doz. bunches	— @ 75
Leeks, ℔ doz. bunches	— @ 75
Green Onions, ℔ 100	— @ 1 00
Parsley, ℔ doz. bunches	— @ 25
Cabbages, ℔ 100	7 00 @ 9 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 70 bbls. Ashes, 2,537 bbls. Flour, 54 hhds. and 977 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,292 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Corn, 1 100 bushels Oats, 503 pkgs. Provisions, 341 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 55 bbls. Pots at $5 25@$5 31½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 81½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,568 bbls., including 1,509 bbls Pots and 59 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made to-day of 500 mats Java at 14½c; 675 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; 100 bags Gonaives on terms not ascertained; and 900 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Sales, to-day, 206 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 70 tcs. and bbls., with 160 bags Jamaica, on private terms; and 250 bags Rio at 10½c. @12c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 105,270 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 44 800 mats and 3,375 bags Java, 39,796 bags Rio, 10,735 bags Maracaibo, 4,472 bags Ceylon, 1,200 bags Costa Rica, 437 bags Jamaica, 230 bags Bahia, and 225 bags Laguayra."

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively request, chiefly at 21c.@21¾c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been very sparingly sought after at former rates.

COTTON—Has been depressed and prices have declined. Sales to-day, 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; do. Gulfs, 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, during the week, 60 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $19, cash; 160 do. Lima Wood, at $65, 4 months; 50 do. St. Domingo Logwood, at $14 cash. ℔ ton.

FISH—Trade in all kinds has been restricted; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices have again declined 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl. The tight current receipts do not appear to have any influence upon the trade, or to lessen the eagerness of most holders to dispose of their supplies. The reported transactions since our last comprise 6,700 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 50
Standard Superfine State	5 75@ 6 10
Extra State	6 20@ 6 55
Superfine Western	5 80@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 30@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 70@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 00@10 25

Southern continues in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $6 90@$7 30 for mixed brands and $7 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal quiet at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting very little attention at present, as buyers anticipate a material reduction in prices, and find the principal holders reluctant to make any important concessions immediately. Quotations are quite unsettled; sales have been confined to small lots, including poor to fair white Kentucky at $1 60@$1 71; poor mixed Southern at $1 50; new amber Southern at $1 80 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and declining; the demand is very moderate; sales have been reported of 26 500 bushels at 81c.@84c. for poor to very good yellow Northern and Jersey; 82c.@ 84½c. for yellow Southern; 83c.@86c. for white Southern; 84c.@85c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@83c. for inferior to choice old and new mixed Western. ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet and languid, at 93c.@ 95c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are in limited request and prices tend downward; Canada, 36c.@51c.; Western, 39c.@40c.; State, 46c.@ 48½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 40c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	June 17	83,689	380.532	304.757
New-Orleans	June 3	—	3,375	2,250
Philadelphia	June 8	2,029	20,281	14.081
Baltimore	June 9	—	—	7,677
Boston	June 10	95	—	—
Other Ports	June 3	—	11.612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		85,813	415,800	332,714
To about same period, '58		1.027 899	5,053 324	3,165,533
To about same period, '57		837,922	7,107,802	4.564,4 5
To about same period, '56		1 075 291	4,555,446	6,054,109

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York	June 7	34.640	51,825	17,314
Other Ports, latest dates		13.953	6,020	8,175

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,100 bales at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales North River at 55c. @60c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Holders continue to ask prices above the views of the principal buyers. Hence, business is restricted.

HOPS—Are attracting more attention, including last year's crop, at 10c.@16c., and Old at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

IRON—A limited business has been transacted in Pig and Bar, at unaltered rates.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is in demand and is stiffly held.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c @44c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been quiet, yet, in view of the very light supply available, holders have advanced their prices slightly. Week's receipts 3 590 bbls; sales 620 bbls., at $3 80@$3 85 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been generally freely offered and purchased, at, however, easier prices. Week's receipts 2 921 bbls; sales 3,650 bbls, at 46¼c. @49c., closing at 46¾c.@47½c., in merchantable and shipping order, respectively. ℔ gallon. Stock in first hands about 4,000 bbls. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER refer to the prevalent belief "that orders are now in the hands of exporters, amounting in the aggregate to a large quantity, which would be filled at a price but little below the present one, but which will not be executed at rates now current, so long as so much uncertainty exists as to the prospects of foreign markets. The home trade are buying lightly, the country demand for their manufactured goods gradually assuming its Summer proportions." Tar has been quite dull. Week's receipts 425 bbls.; sales unimportant. Wilmington shipping, it here, would command $2 56½@$2 62½ ℔ bbl.; Washington and Newberne Tar is selling at $2 12½@$2 25, and Norfolk at $1 75 @$2 ℔ bbl. Stock in first hands 5,000 bbls, of all kinds. Resin has attracted less attention, and prices have been less buoyant. Week's receipts of all kinds 21 907 bbls; sales 4.365 bbls. Common, to arrive and afloat, at $1 85; 500 good Strained, at $2; 800 bbls. Medium, at prices within our range; 739 do. Fine, at $4 @$5 25, as to color. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 21, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	47,141	48,863
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	53 502	22,482
Resin	366.311	317.419
Tar	36,719	15,585

OILS—Have been generally in limited request at essentially unchanged rates. Crude Sperm, $1 30@ $1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 57c.@63c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@61c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@96c.; Red Oil, 45c.; Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 20, sales were reported of only 1,100 bbls. Crude Whale at 46c. @50c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

From Jan. 1 to June 30,	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
1859	39,424	142 195	1,644,800
Same time last year	34,345	138,382	1,269,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $16 75@$17 for thin Mess; $17@$18 for prime Mess; $18 75@$19 for clear; and $13 75@$14 for prime, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl. At the close, the tendency was in favor of buyers. Cut Meats are in limited request, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales, to-day, 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 @$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@16c. for New Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is quiet, at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 2½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 387 bags, part at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—The supply, though in excess of the requirements of buyers is stiffly held, and prices are unaltered. Plates, 5c.@5¼c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand to-day, and sales have been made of 556 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c. @6¾c.; 538 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c.; 250 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6c.@7c.; 100 hhds. Texas, on private terms, and 280 boxes Havana, at 6¼c.@8c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, and have advanced ¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 15,000 lbs., on private terms.

TEAS—Are in limited demand, yet are steady in price.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c., chiefly at 26c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 300 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 3s.; 300 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 25s.; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; and 200 tons Logwood at 11s. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s.; and 50 bbls. Measurement Goods at 15s. ℔ 40 cubic feet. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: A ship, 999 tons, from Quebec to London, Deals at £4 5s.; a Bremen ship, 400 tons, from Quebec to London, Hull or Grimsby, £4 10s.; a Swedish bark to Bordeaux, heavy pine Staves and double Barrel Heading, $33; a brig, 300 tons, from Charleston to Bremen, Timber, $17; a ship, 500 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $6 500; one from City Point to Bremen, 25s.; a brig, 280 tons, from Bangor to Canary Islands, lumber, $10; a bark, 474 tons, from three ports in Spain to New-York, $3,000, ship *St. Louis*, 552 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., supposed about $8 000; a brig to Aspinwall, coal, $4 50; a schooner, 160 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,250; one, 800 bbls., same voyage, $800; one, 246 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1 650; a brig 237 tons, to Turks Island and back, 10c.; clipper-ship *Talisman*, 1,250 tons, for San Francisco, and a schooner, 156 tons, to two ports on the Spanish Main and back to New-York on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

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DURING THE PRESENT WEEK

I will offer to the

LADIES OF NEW-YORK,

Mantillas of the newest patterns of

SILK AND LACE,

At a reduction on former prices of

FIFTY PER CENT.

Having a large stock made and complete in every style, ladies will find this an unusual opportunity of

OBTAINING BARGAINS AT NO. 409 CANAL-ST.

LACE and SILK MANTILLAS,

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

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SILK CHESTERFIELD SACKS in large variety.

WHITE and BLACK BAREGE SHAWLS and MANTILLAS. All of which must be sold out immediately.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK

was manufactured under my own supervision, and designed expressly for the

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and we again assert, will positively be sold without reserve, at the above

REDUCED PRICES.

Therefore, I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of this City and vicinity, and request them to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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No. 409 Canal-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.

Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' summer wear.

Just received—

SUMMER FLANNELS,

Ballardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze.

At BEAKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, With Shawls and Basquins to match.

Entire suits got up at short notice,

And on very reasonable terms.

by BAKEM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ART AND ARTIFICE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FARCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WAR IN ITALY.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE OATH OF VENGEANCE—MOLL PITCHER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL—TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 25, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, left this port yesterday at noon, for Liverpool, with one hundred and thirty-one passengers, and $551,600 in specie. The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELDT, left yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Havana, with a good freight, and about forty passengers. Several valuable horses were sent out by her.

Advices from California to the 30th ult. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business at San Francisco was very dull, and was likely to continue so, owing to the heavy stocks of merchandise on hand. The Oregon Legislature met on the 16th ult. and effected an organization. The most prominent candidates for the United States Senate, to supersede DELAZON SMITH, were Judge WILLIAMS and a Mr. GROVER, late a Representative in the Legislature. Accounts from Frazer's River are still very discouraging. A decree providing for the naturalization of aliens, after a three years' residence, had been issued by Governor DOUGLAS.

Advices from Havana to the 19th inst. have been received by the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans. There is no news of importance. Sugars were quoted dull.

The United States steamer *Lancaster*, which started from Philadelphia on the 12th inst., upon her first trial trip, arrived at Norfolk on the 19th, after a successful cruise of a week, during which she performed the distance of *twelve hundred miles* and the time consumed was 160 hours, of which six hours were spent under canvas, and two in the examination of the machinery. Her greatest speed was 10½ knots per hour, with 30 pounds of steam, and engine making 52 revolutions. She also performed satisfactorily under canvas.

The "cigar steamship," built by the Messrs. WINANS in Baltimore as an experiment, sank at her wharf yesterday, in consequence of one of her supply pipes being left open accidentally. She will probably be afloat again to-day.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Albany, a violent fall of hail took took place. The storm extended over a space of about one mile in width, and continued half an hour. The hailstones were as big as marbles and congealed into large cakes of ice almost as soon as they fell. Windows were broken, and grain, vines, flowers, &c., were cut to pieces.

By the weekly statement which was submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday it appears that 4,158 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 35,334. There is a balance of $12,724 42 of the commutation fund in bank. Letters were read informing the Quarantine Commissioners that the Hospitals were ready for such patients as the Commissioners of Emigration had directed to be admitted to them; and that on the Quarantine Commissioners should devolve the whole responsibility of the Floating Hospital, and providing it with ship-keepers and physicians, the Commissioners of Emigration to furnish only the supplies. The Committee on Marine Hospital reported that institution in good order.

Last night about 10 o'clock a sad tragedy occurred in Washington-street, near York, Brooklyn. Two brothers, named MACKEY, aged respectively 6 and 10 years, got into a quarrel respecting the disposition of an excursion ticket, when the youngest threw a pocket-knife at his brother, the blade of which penetrated his breast, causing his death in about fifteen minutes.

At the Live Stock Yards, the supply of Beef Cattle for this week's market numbered 3,172, or 460 less than last week; but these, with those unsold last Wednesday, sufficed for the demand, so that there was very little change in the selling rates, from the average of the previous weekly market. There are, however, some 1,500 head within easy reach of the City, which were started for this week's sales, but were kept back by an "arrangement" among the leading Western drovers, who have combined in an attempt to regulate the weekly supply by turning into pasture a portion of each of their droves, when there is a prospective over-stock on the way during any week. The particulars are fully given in our extended Cattle market report, published in the WEEKLY TIMES, issued to-day....Receipts of Milch Cows for the week, 246, which is greatly in excess of the present demand. The yards are overflowing, and though low prices prevail, many cows are being sent back and pastured for want of purchasers.... Receipts of Veal Calves for the week, 1,069, generally large and in good condition. Prices unchanged. Sheep and Lambs, receipts for week, 8,841; the supply equal to the demand, except for good Spring Lambs, for which there is a good inquiry. ....Swine, receipts for week, 6,212; demand slacking and prices declining. Selling at 6¼@6¾, live weight, for corn-fed.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 1,200 bales, at a shade lower prices. Flour was less active, and was 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. cheaper. Wheat, Rye and Barley were very dull. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn, at, however, drooping prices. Coffee was in request, and Sugars continued in good demand at full rates. Fish, Hides, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Teas and Metals were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 612.

THE RUMORED PURCHASE OF NORTHERN MEXICO.—Our Washington telegram yesterday morning gave formal contradiction to the report that Mr. MCLANE was negotiating with JUAREZ for the purchase of Chihuahua, Sonora, and a portion of Tamaulipas,—the three northernmost Mexican States. The rumor possessed in itself no element of credibility; yet all such reports obtain currency enough to produce a bad effect on the public mind, if not upon our relations with Mexico. The news now is that the treaty which Mr. MCLANE is negotiating concerns the protection of the frontier, a modification of our commercial relations with Mexico, and a right of way to the Gulf of California—important subjects certainly, but very different from the purchase of a vast territory.

We hope,—and we may say that we trust,—the time has gone by for territorial acquisition from Mexico. The Gadsden purchase was a dear one. We paid ten times its value for the land, and forty times over for all the glory of that latest "expansion." It is impossible now to hint at further annexations without exciting Mexican pride to frenzy. If we desire to break down President JUAREZ completely, we have only to inveigle him into a sale of territory. Should he consent to sell, or even entertain a proposition to that effect, he could not retain his influence a month with any portion of his countrymen; and if we succeeded in purchasing any fresh areas from him, we should find it necessary first to pay a high price in money for the land, and then to win it by the sword from a reluctant and angry people.

Our course of policy with Mexico should be eminently pacific and generous. Our interest—all the interest we can possibly have in the case, no less than our clear duty—points unerringly in that direction. Mr. MCLANE, we are glad to feel assured, has discretion enough to see this grave matter in its true light. His mission is one of delicacy and difficulty. Should he prove equal to its requirements the way is open for him to confer the greatest benefits upon Mexico, while serving his country in the most material manner, and winning for himself an enviable fame. All this no man knows better than Mr. MCLANE himself; and the public will do well to give credence to no rumors from any quarter which imply his departure in any sense from the high and magnanimous course he has marked out for his diplomacy.

The European Republicans.

We publish to-day a highly interesting letter in regard to the projects and policy of the European Republicans, from a correspondent who enjoys the best possible means of information on that subject. The letter, we are confident, will be read with interest, as an authoritative exposition of wishes and hopes and plans which must eventually help to modify the results of the pending conflict in Europe.

It is true, certainly, that the Revolutionary Party, strictly so called, in Europe has lost much of its prestige and all of its predominance in the liberal councils of Europe since the failures of 1849 demonstrated so signally the practical incapacity of its leaders. But there remains, in every country of the Continent, and even in England, a considerable body of believers in the Revolutionary creed, formidable more by force of enthusiasm than by weight of numbers, sure to be heard in all critical seasons, and when heard equally sure of being listened to, and to a certain extent obeyed, by masses of the European peoples. For the present, apostles of this stamp have more influence in Germany than elsewhere. They have fallen in Germany, with their usual blindness, into the toils of the absolutist leaders, and are wasting themselves in evoking the misty phantom of German nationality against a peril wholly of the imagination, and at the risk of plunging Germany into ruin and the world into confusion, by pouring the German legions upon the Rhine in defence of Austrian tyranny on the Po. In Germany, however, the good sense, policy and pride of the Prussian Government may, we think, be safely trusted to deal with the folly of these men as well as with the chicanery of the Ultramontanist diplomatists whose dupes they are. In Italy the fanatical section of Revolutionary agitators, as our correspondent not very willingly finds himself forced to admit, have for the present quite subsided.

They have virtually surrendered themselves to the current which is sweeping all Italy on towards a powerful unity under the White Cross of the House of Savoy. They accept with as good a grace as possible the Imperial succor of France, without which, indeed, all their speculations, and desires, and dreams, and designs would be now as wild as the visions of the MORGANTE MAGGIORE; but they fear the Gaul even while taking the gifts he brings, and the action of Prince NAPOLEON in Tuscany, interpreted from their point of view, is full of evil omens for the future. But fear is a foolish counsellor, and suspicion not much wiser. What absurdities these twin whisperers can suggest we may see in our correspondent's alarm about GARIBALDI. It appears that at London immense uneasiness was felt for the fate of this gallant chieftain, because the Emperor of the French did not sacrifice his whole plan of campaign and betray his whole movement to the enemy, by marching a strong *corps d'armée* under General NIEL immediately upon the heels of the *Cacciatori degli Alpi* in Northern Lombardy.

GARIBALDI himself, we may be sure, did not share this silly concern and morbid jealousy. He did his duty like a hero, played his part in the great combinations of his commander, and was neither "sacrificed" nor "deserted." If anything were needed to show us how much more safe Italy is in the hands of King VICTOR and the ally who is lending him his powerful aid, than in those of committees, and conspirators, it might be found in the obvious incapacity of even eminent agitators to rise above the petty spirit of clique, and the myriad small suspicions of the hunted fugitive. The revelations which are made by our correspondent of the Hungarian hopes and of the movements of KOSSUTH, are of a wider and deeper interest. The true perils of the present war for the peace of the world lie in the East of Europe. It is difficult to see how they can be conjured away without crushing the prospects of the Magyar leader. If Germany is to be kept out of the war, Austria must not be attacked on the Danube. If Austria is attacked on the Danube, and Germany enters the war to her defence, we must prepare ourselves for a struggle to be measured not by months but probably by years. Of the ultimate issue of such a struggle, were it once begun, we can entertain but little doubt. It must end, we think, in the revolutionizing of Germany herself; in the extension of Russian influence over the whole of Eastern Europe; and in the advance of France to the Rhine. All this, however, Lord PALMERSTON and the new English Ministry are not likely to overlook; and as they know that, whatever Lord Mayors of London, and Glasgow professors, may do or say, the mass of well-to-do Englishmen care not one straw for Hungary in comparison with continued peace, we may reckon it as certain that England will use her utmost influence to press Austria into a surrender of Italy before matters are pushed to the verge of inevitable European war.

FARMING OUT THE PUBLIC WORK.—Among the various projects on foot for reducing the cost of collecting the public revenues, and especially at this port, there is one which would be beneficial in the highest degree, if it could be generally applied to all the offices of the Government. Some patriotic gentlemen of this City—with the purest and most benevolent motives, as a matter of course—have projected a scheme for performing all the labor at the Public Stores by contract. There are some three hundred men employed as laborers in the bonded warehouses, who receive much better wages than workmen of a similar class do in private establishments. It is very probable that this work might be jobbed, and that the Government might save a trifle by the operation, while the contractors would be pretty certain of making a small fortune. It may not appear to be a very dignified or proper proceeding for the Government to enter into a scheme of this kind, the object of which is to grind the faces of poor laborers; but if, by doing so, it could be proved that the public business could be done by contract at a considerable saving, the result might be that the whole business of collecting the revenue would be farmed out to the lowest bidder. There would not be the least difficulty in finding men who would contract to collect all the revenues of the port, and give good bonds for the performance of the duty too, at less than half what it costs now. If the contract system is to be introduced into the Revenue Department, why not make it general in its application?

The Fall of the Derby Ministry.

The result of the recent division in the House of Commons is as signal a rebuke as any English Ministry has ever received within the present century. It is not often that a deliberate vote of want of confidence is asked for immediately after a general election, inasmuch as ordinary courtesy requires that the Ministry, whatever their antecedents may have been, should have a fair trial before the new Parliament,—and that no attempt should be made to oust them until they have fairly indicated the line of policy they are about to pursue. In this instance, however, the obstinate adherence of the Derbyites to their obnoxious treatment of the Italian question, during the whole parliamentary interregnum, brought their punishment upon them more swiftly than usual. It has been quite evident from the first that the neutrality so pompously proclaimed by Lord DERBY'S Government was but a conditional neutrality, and might easily be abandoned on the occurrence of any one of several contingencies which were to be looked for as natural incidents of a vigorous prosecution of the war in Italy. Lord MALMESBURY, it is now known, had expressly reserved to himself the right to take sides in the quarrel, should he think fit so to do, in case the war should be extended to Germany; which was tantamount to saying that if it were found necessary to follow up the Austrians from Italy in order to consolidate Italian independence and bring the Italian war to any permanent conclusion, this Minister of free England would probably feel himself at liberty to use English soldiers as the slaves of Austrian despotism in an attempt to undo all that France and Sardinia had been doing. The opinion of the English public upon this curious programme was very freely expressed during the election, both at the hustings and in the columns of the liberal Press. What the people of England wanted and still want is a neutrality, independent of the chances of war, and of all contingencies which the avowed and honorable objects of the struggle might bring to pass. They desire to have each movement of the Allies weighed with reference to its effect, not on the fate of the House of Hapsburg, but on Italian independence; and to see the English Government prepared to accept frankly and with good will any movement which the achievement of that independence might make necessary. The Derbyites were so incautious during the recent debate as to throw off the mask which they wore during the election, and to declare openly that in their opinion the Austrian domination in Italy was not such a bad thing after all, and that Italian independence was a chimera. This may be said to have sealed their fate. The ancient and well-established British fear of French invasion, Popery, brass money and wooden shoes, was not strong enough to save these shallow imitators of "Pitt-et-Coburg" from the damning administration of an amendment to their Address, informing Her Majesty that the Faithful Commons felt a "want of confidence" in her actual Ministers. The majority, only thirteen in one of the largest Houses ever collected, would undoubtedly have been small at any later period of the session, but at such a time, and on such an occasion, it is morally equivalent to treble the number in any other circumstances. Lord PALMERSTON will now probably form a new ministry with the introduction of a radical element, and with unconditional non-intervention as the basis of his foreign policy. Whether such discordant elements as he will muster can be made to work together for any length of time, is yet, however, to be seen.

One of the best informed of the London liberal journals gives as the probable programme of the new government a sketch of the coming Cabinet, which is a very curious piece of political Mosaic. The Presidency of the Council, an office of more weight than authority, is assigned to Earl GRANVILLE; the Premiership, with the first Lordship of the Treasury, to Lord PALMERSTON. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to have the Portfolio of India; Lord CLARENDON to take up once more the reins of the Foreign Office. The Colonies, in which Lord STANLEY of Alderley had almost acquired a prescriptive right under any Whig government, are to pass to the Earl of ELGIN. Mr. COBDEN is to become President of the Board of Trade, with opportunities for learning to understand that grave Italian Question which, to his lasting shame, he has just publicly professed himself "too dull to comprehend." Mr. MILNER GIBSON is to take the Home Department; the Earl of RIPON, (late Lord GODERICH,) the Post-office; SIDNEY HERBERT is to look after the Army; Sir JAMES GRAHAM to rescue the Navy; and Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS to return to his financial experiments as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This sketch, at least, indicates the drift of liberal views and ideas; and proclaims pretty clearly the liberal preference for Lord PALMERSTON over Lord JOHN RUSSELL as the definite leader of any liberal organization. The veteran viscount approaches office however in this crisis, with an unwonted coyness. He spoke on the Italian question like a man more sure of the past of his enemies than of his own future; but it is certain that no one who is at all likely to be "sent for" by the Queen at such a juncture as this has so much of the personal dexterity and popularity so necessary to build up a Cabinet as Lord PALMERSTON, and no new hand could hope for any fair chance of success in the work of organization, until the veteran had tried and failed. Old as Lord PALMERSTON is in point of years, he is still formidable in point of vigor and dash, and no man of his party has yet acquired weight enough to be able to slight him with impunity. The effect of his return to power at this time, upon the Continent, would be little less than decisive of the diplomatic triumph of France. No English statesman is more hated and feared than he by Austria. His language, uttered on the second night of the present session, to the effect that the Derby Cabinet had brought on the war by taking the side of Austria as against France and Sardinia, will be quoted throughout Europe as the *mot d'ordre* of the new Government. The German States, which have been straining their angry eyes so long for a glimpse of the "ghost of CHATHAM," and had almost persuaded themselves into mistaking Lord DERBY for the much-desired phantom so terrible to France, will be thunderstruck by a change which brings Fox upon the stage in the stead of PITT—the friend of NAPOLEON in the place of the intimate of SCHWARZENBERG. This effect of the downfall of the Derby government is a positive gain to England and to the world. To have left the control of English policy in the power of a man who could so far forget what he owed to himself and to his country, as Lord DERBY did on the night of his defence in the PEERS, when he deliberately assumed the falsehood of all the representations made by NAPOLEON III. on the subject of his Italian policy, would have been not merely a deep disgrace to England but a real danger for the peace of Europe.

DEATH OF DR. BAILEY.

The Last Illness and Death at Sea of the Editor of the National Era.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

STEAMER ARAGO, OFF SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

I have sad news for my first letter. Dr. BAILEY, the well-known Editor of the *National Era* at Washington, died on board the *Arago* on Sunday last at a little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He came on board an invalid, and was hoping that relief from toil and change of scene would restore the strength and vigor which the incessant and strenuous labors of his profession had greatly impaired. I had known for some time before leaving New-York that he was ill, but was surprised to find,—as I saw him sitting upon deck just after passing Quarantine,—how thin and pale and feeble he looked. I gathered from his conversation that he did not consider himself to be seriously ill,—at least that his lungs were not affected,—but that a long-continued dyspepsia, and the nervous excitement which his labors had induced, had combined to bring about the weakness under which he suffered. For the first two or three days he was upon deck for the greater part of the time. The weather was fresh, though not unpleasantly cold, and the sea not rough enough to occasion any considerable discomfort. The motion, however, affected him disagreeably. He slept badly, had no appetite and could relish nothing but a little fruit now and then. His eldest son was with him, and attended upon him with all a son's fond solicitude;—except myself, I do not think he had another acquaintance on board. He was cheerful, social, and talked with interest of everything connected with public affairs at home and abroad. He suffered some inconvenience from the fact that his room was below and that he could only reach it by descending two pairs of stairs. We occasionally made a couch of cushions for him upon deck, when he became fatigued,—but this made him too conspicuous for his taste, and he seemed uneasily fearful of attracting attention to himself as an invalid.

After Tuesday the sea became remarkably smooth, and so continued to the end of the voyage. But it brought him no relief—his strength failed with failing appetite, and on Thursday, from staying too long upon deck, he took cold, which kept him to his room next day. Otherwise he seemed about as usual, through that day and Saturday, and on Sunday morning seemed even better—saying that he had slept unusually well and felt strengthened and refreshed. He took some slight nourishment, and attempted to get up from his berth without assistance: the effort was too much for him, however, and his son, who had left the room at his request, but stood at the door, saw him fall as he attempted to stand. He at once went in, raised him and laid him upon the couch. Seeing that he was greatly distressed in breathing, he went immediately for Dr. SMITH, the surgeon of the ship. I met him on deck, and hearing of his father's condition, went at once to his room. I found him wholly unconscious, breathing with difficulty, but perfectly quiet and seemingly asleep. Drs. BEADLE and DUBOIS were present, and had endeavored to give him a stimulant,—but he was unable to swallow, and it was evident that he was dying. He continued in this state for about half an hour,—his breathing became slower and slower, until finally it ceased altogether, and that was all! Not a movement of a muscle,—not a spasm or a tremor of any kind,—betrayed the moment when his spirit took its departure. An infant, wearied with play on a Summer's eve, could not have fallen asleep more gently. His remains were placed in ice and taken to Havre, from which they will be returned to New-York by the *Vanderbilt*, which leaves on the 18th inst.

Though Dr. BAILEY'S illness has been a matter of public knowledge for some months, his death, I suspect, will take the community by surprise. It will certainly be very deeply regretted far beyond the large circle of his family connections and personal friends. He was a native of New-Jersey, but passed his early life in Philadelphia, where he received his education. He graduated at the Medical College in that city and soon after removed to Ohio,—but the profession had little attraction for him, and he never entered upon its active duties. His taste led him rather to the study of social science in its various branches, and for the last few years, it is needless for me to say, he has held a very important and influential relation to the political affairs of the country. During the thirteen years of his residence at Washington, in the editorial conduct of the *National Era*, he has established a reputation for firm adherence to principle combined with a prudent regard for practical results, which had secured the confidence of the largest and wisest portion of the Anti-Slavery men of the whole country. He believed Slavery to be a moral wrong, a social disease, and a political blunder; and directed all his energies to its extirpation. But he never ignored or professed to underrate the practical difficulties with which the question was surrounded,—nor did he ever fall into the mistake of headlong zealots and try to make denunciation do the work of argument and persuasion. The fact that he established a popular and successful Anti-Slavery newspaper at Washington,—to those who appreciate the influences that prevail there,—affords conclusive proof of the practical sagacity and the wise temper which presided over his performance of duty. He was not a party man, nor the tool of party men, in any respect nor to any extent. He thought for himself and acted upon his own convictions,—not obstinately nor with any disposition to underrate the importance of co-operation with others,—but acted with friends only so long as they sought noble ends by worthy means, and holding all personal aspirations and all party aims steadily subordinate to the triumph of principle and the promotion of the public good. He has acted generally with the Republican Party, but no dictation of its caucuses, and no ambition of its leaders, could ever induce him to support movements which his own judgment did not approve. He sustained the Crittenden amendment to the Lecompton bill, although eminent Anti-Slavery leaders denounced it as a pledge to admit conditionally Slave States into the Union; and he advocated the admission of Oregon, though a majority of the Republicans in Congress resisted and voted against it, and so on every point of public policy. While deferential always to the advice of those for whose opinions he had respect, he permitted none to overbear his judgment or control his action. The country has great need of such men, and on account of their comparative rarity in public life, Dr. BAILEY will be missed the more.

There is a very large literary circle, also, in which the grief for his death will be profound and sincere. The literary department of the *National Era* has always been one of its prominent features, and has contributed very largely to its success. Dr. BAILEY himself always maintained an active supervision over it, and gave it the character for vigor, freshness and good taste by which it has always been distinguished. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* first appeared in its columns: Mrs. SOUTHWORTH was first introduced to the public through its agency, and J. G. WHITTIER and other well-known authors have been regular contributors to its pages. Without any special pretensions to literary eminence himself, Dr. BAILEY was a clear, strong and not inelegant writer—a man of fine education and highly-cultivated taste, and gifted with a quick appreciation of merit in whatever writings were submitted to his inspection.

In person he was rather under the medium height, and slightly built—with the air of a student rather than a man of physical action, and the manners of one who shunned, rather than courted, the notice of the world at large. His conversation was easy and always agreeable, turning upon events rather than books, and marked by sagacious and charitable construction of the conduct and motives of public men.

Not the least afflicting circumstance of his decease is the fact that he leaves a wife and six children to mourn his departure. His eldest son was the only one of his family who was with him; but everything possible was done for him;—his life, in all probability, could not have been prolonged had he remained at home,—and his death was as peaceful and as happy as it could possibly have been had it occurred in the midst of those whom he loved. There is something desolate and cheerless in the thought of a friend's dying at sea;—but this is more perhaps in imagination than in the reality. The anguish of surrounding friends certainly can bring no comfort to the parting soul,—and the murmuring of the waves as they break peacefully against the couch of the dying is a more grateful requiem than the roar of traffic and the hum of business which disturb the last moments of one who dies in the heart of a great metropolis.

H. J. R.

The Austrian Generals.

BARON DE HESS.

Field-Marshal Baron HENRY DE HESS, who although not actually on the battle-field of Magenta, is understood to have acted ever since his arrival in Italy as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, is a veteran of the old Napoleonic wars, upon whom a new and recent glory has fallen from his connection with the Italian campaigns of Marshal RADETZKY DE RADETZ in 1849. Born at Vienna in 1788, HENRY DE HESS entered the Imperial armies in 1805 as an ensign, just before the battle of Austerlitz, and performed various subordinate staff duties till 1809, when at the age of 21 he was baptized in battle at Wagram, and behaved gallantly enough to attract attention. When war broke out afresh with France in 1813 he was a captain, and at the end of the war in 1814 found himself a major, covered with foreign orders, and attached to the War-office. His first very conspicuous service, however, dates no further back than 1830, when he made himself prominent on the staff in Lombardy as a tactician. In 1842 he became a Lieutenant-Field-Marshal, a distinction which answers in the Austrian army to that of General of Division in the army of France, and continued to serve in Italy. Already known as a tactician, in 1848 he attracted attention as a strategist. He became the right hand of RADETZKY, who made him prominent in all his dispatches. The march on Vicenza, which ended in the honorable capitulation of General DURANDO, and the battle of Custozza, were suggested by him; and he it was who drew up, in 1849, that plan for a five-day's campaign, which ended in the defeat of the Sardinians at Novara. For these services he was rewarded with the Military Order of MARIA THERESA, founded in 1757, and ranking among the Austrian decorations directly after the Golden Fleece, as the Bath in England ranks after the Order of the Garter, with the title of Baron, and with the rank of Major-General of the Imperial staff. In 1854 he signed the Convention of April 20th with Prussia, and took command of the Army of Observation on the Danube. He is now a Field-Marshal and Quarter-Master-General of the Austrian army, and actual Commander-in-Chief of the force in Italy.

COUNT KLAMM-GALLAS.

EDWARD, Count KLAMM-GALLAS, whose presence as commander of the First Austrian *Corps d'armée* at the battle of Magenta is now well established, is the brother of Count FREDERIC KLAMM-GALLAS, the head of a great Carinthian family of that name. The proper name of the family is KLAMM; and their original seat was on the line of the Danube, from whose picturesque banks the ancient and ruined stronghold of the house, the Schloss-Klamm, still frowns upon the traveler as he floats along between Walsee and Ardagger on the way from Linz to Vienna. The family of Klamm or Clam, (for the name is spelt indifferently either way,) afterwards drifted to the Semmering, and the trains from Vienna to Trieste now rush by the stately masses of their old castle, once the key of Styria, just after passing the magnificent works of the line between Gloggnitz and Muz-zu-schlag. In 1757 the head of the family married the heiress of the house of GALLAS, descended in a direct line from that too famous Count MATTHEW GALLAS, who was the prime mover in the Imperial conspiracy against WALLENSTEIN. Count MATTHEW GALLAS corresponded with the treacherous PICCOLOMINI, (a supposed ancestor of our late much-bewept little prima donna,) and he it was who, by the Imperial command of FERDINAND, issued on Feb. 12, 1634, an order forbidding all officers to receive instructions from WALLENSTEIN or his lieutenants. Count GALLAS also gave his final directions to WALTER BUTLER, the assassin of the great general; and we have seen ourselves a letter from BUTLER in which he excuses himself to GALLAS for marching with WALLENSTEIN whom he had sworn to slay, by saying that he "was forced to do so by a special providence of God in order to achieve *some particular heroic deed.*"

GALLAS received as his part of the booty of the murdered DUKE, WALLENTEIN'S estates of Friedland and Reichenberg in Bohemia, with KINSKEY'S palace and grounds in Prague, and many valuable mines in Styria. These are still held by the family of Klamm-Gallas, and the present General was born at Reichenberg in 1809. He has served in various posts in the Austrian army, ever since 1828; and was present in the War-office at Vienna, at the time of the murder of Count LATOUR, in 1848. He fought in Hungary, under WELDEN, and at Somma-Campagna in Italy. He was summoned from the military command of Bohemia to the war in Piedmont, and after passing through Bavaria, found himself forced, by the successes of GARIBALDI, to enter Italy, not by the Stelvio or the Tonal pass, but by the way of Verona.

COUNT GYULAI.

Marshal Count GYULAI, the unsuccessful General who undertook the destruction of Turin only to expose himself and his army to the derision and contempt of Europe, is a Hungarian by birth and blood. He was one of the magnates summoned to the Hungarian Parliament in 1848, but refused to appear. He was born in 1803, and first came forward as a conspicuous soldier in 1848, when he fought under RADETZKY in Italy, and was present at the defeat of the Austrians at Goito, as well as at their victory at Custozza, and afterwards at Novara. In 1856 he was made a Field-Marshal, and on the death of RADETZKY became Commander of the Fifth Austrian *corps d'armée*, with his head-quarters at Verona. In this position he gave great umbrage by his brusque, unconciliatory manners and martinet ideas of discipline, not only to the Lombardo-Venetian people, but also to the Emperor's brother, the Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN, then Governor of those Provinces. In 1858 he was removed from his command at the request of the Arch-Duke, but was restored again on the approach of hostilities. He is a good tactician, but has no reputation as a strategist. His successive blunders in the opening of the campaign, and his final failure to divine and arrest the advance of the allied army, have at last brought upon him his dismissal from the chief command. It is rumored that he is to be sent to take the place of the deceased JELLACHICH, as Ban of Croatia.

COUNT STADION.

PHILIP FRANCIS EMMERIC CHARLES, Count STADION, the successor of Count GYULAI in the command of the FIFTH *corps d'armée*, and the leader of the Austrian army at the disastrous encounter of Montebello on May 20, is a nobleman of the highest Austrian stamp, though not of the oldest families blood. The family, like that of the Imperial HAPSBURGS, is of Swiss origin, having migrated from the Graubunden in the time of the later Hohenstaufen Emperors of Germany. It rose to distinction in the seventeenth century, under the Elector of Mayence, and PHILIP VON STADION, great-grandfather of the present General, was made a Count of the Empire in Swabia in the year 1705. His son EMMERIC left behind him three sons, all Counts Stadion. FREDERIC, the elder, was a diplomatist, and nothing more. PHILIP, the second, became a man of great note in Europe. He was a very handsome man personally, and strongly resembled the Emperor JOSEPH II., but he was also the most intense aristocrat at the aristocratic court of Vienna. It is related of him that he could not see a man not of noble birth go by, wearing the decoration of any knightly order without flushing red in the face. "Parvenus," he used to say, "never will stop pushing forward." It is possible that his nephew is now of the same mind. STADION was appointed Chancellor of Austria in 1805, and distinguished himself by organizing the war of 1809 against NAPOLEON I. He created the Leopold-Order as a sort of Austrian set-off against the Legion of Honor, and did all in his power to arouse the Austrian national feeling. He gave the chief command of the armies to the Archduke CHARLES, and appointed VON LINDEMAN to accompany him. After the disastrous battle of Eckmühl, April 20, the Archduke and VON LINDEMAN escaped in a carriage, and the Archduke asking the veteran "What will STADION and Vienna say of us?" was answered bluntly enough—"Vienna will say that your Imperial Highness is a young fool, and STADION, that I am an old ass."

After Wagram came the peace of Vienna, and STADION, broken-hearted, gave way in 1809 to METTERNICH.

His younger brother, Count EMMERIC, was the father of the General; who was born in 1799 at Thannhausen, a family-seat in Bavaria. He was the eldest son of his father, and seven years older than his cousin, the head of the family, Count FRANCIS, born in 1806, and successively Governor of Trieste and Gallicia, who accepted the Home Office in the Schwarzenberg Ministry of 1848, and going mad shortly after, gave place to the famous Dr. BACH. The soldier STADION entered the Imperial service in 1818. He distinguished himself in the Hungarian War of 1849, as Colonel of the Second Hulans, and became an Aide-de-Camp of the young Emperor. He is a Knight of the Teutonic Order and a Field-Marshal-Lieutenant in high repute as a tactician and a cavalry commander.

M. Kossuth and the War—His Address to the Hungarians in America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I beg respectfully to solicit the favor of your granting a prominent place in the columns of your widely circulated journal to the inclosed warning addressed to my fellow-countrymen in the United States.

The good-will and friendly feeling which the scattered sons of Hungary have met from the American periodical Press encourages me to hope that your cotemporaries throughout the Union will not refuse the benefit of republication to the few lines, which, with the assistance of extended publicity, may serve to preserve many a well-deserving man from compromising his future by yielding to the impulses of patriotic impatience.

I beg you to accept the assurance of my high regards and of my particular consideration.

KOSSUTH.

32 UPPER GOWER-STREET, London, Eng., June 9, 1859.

TO THE HUNGARIAN EXILES RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

At the time of the late Crimean War several of my exiled fellow-countrymen brought great misery upon themselves by throwing up their situations, and leaving the United States for Europe, without having taken care to ascertain whether or not circumstances warranted the step.

I fear the present state of European affairs, together with partly vague, partly exaggerated, partly unfounded reports, may have a similar effect.

I consider it, therefore, to be my duty to warn my exiled fellow-countrymen in America, that *it is not yet time for them to move.*

Grave considerations forbid my entering on premature explanations. Suffice it to say that, though the sky is brightening promisingly, we have yet great difficulties to overcome.

Due care is taken, not only of the interest of our country, but also especially of their personal interests.

They shall be duly apprized in due time. But the time has not yet come. Let them patiently, let them confidently wait. Any inconsiderate rashness might bring personal ruin on them, without the slightest advantage to the public cause.

LONDON, England, June 9, 1859. KOSSUTH.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—A very admirable map of Northern Italy has been prepared by that competent officer, Lieut. J. C. IVES, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. It bears the title of a "Military Map of the Seat of War," and is understood to be compiled from maps and charts presented to the Department of State by the Sardinian Government. The utmost care appears to have been taken to delineate the natural features of the country, its railroads and canals, with perfect accuracy. The scale is large; and, if open to any objection, the only fault perhaps lies in the omission of a large number of secondary towns and villages, whose names are very sure to figure in the history of the war, and which might have been inserted without creating confusion.

Academy of Music.

The benefit in aid of the Italian Fund, given yesterday afternoon and evening, was a complete success. The net proceeds, we are informed, will exceed three thousand dollars—a very desirable addition to the contributions already so liberally made to the cause, and peculiarly creditable, when it is remembered that the present moment is by no means the best for operatic or other indoor entertainments.

The afternoon was devoted to GAZZANIGA and the "Trovatore," with a patriotic episode in the shape of the liberty duet (with the word "Italia" interpolated) from the "Puritans." Of the lady we need scarcely speak. Her admirers welcomed her with every demonstration of delight, and her performance was as well calculated to maintain the high position she occupies as a dramatic artist of the first class. The liberty duet between AMODIO and JUNCA was the signal for an outburst of applause, which became tumultuous when two flags were produced and the singers proceeded to apostrophise them as the emblems of their country. The duet was delivered with immense vigor; so much so that Signor AMODIO sacrificed a portion of his evening voice in the morning service of his country.

DONIZETTI'S "Polluto" was the programme for last night, with CORTESI, BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in the cast. The performance was excellent. Between the second and third acts Mlle. PARODI sang the "Marseillaise," with fine expression and energy. It would have had a better effect had there been an orchestral accompaniment instead of a piano-forte one; as it was the audience insisted on an *encore*. To the surprise of every one Mlle. PARODI sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the effect of which on an excited audience can be imagined but not described. Uncle Sam came in for another portion of the ovation, being represented in the train of the Pro-Consul Severus and receiving through his national flag the homage of the audience.

MONTREAL.—The principal artists of M. STRAKOSCH'S superb Opera Company, viz., Mme. COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor AMODIO proceed immediately to Montreal for the purpose of inaugurating NORDHEIMER'S new hall. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will have a treat.

BENEFIT.—Mr. DUBREUIL, the valuable stage manager of the Academy, who, more than any other artist, has contributed to the enjoyment of the public during the past four years, takes his first benefit

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—STATIONERY FOR THE HOUSE—POST-OFFICE REFORMS—AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22.

Judge MERRICK, to-day, remanded to Hagerstown, Md., a colored man who has been residing here twelve years, and who was claimed under the Fugitive Slave Law. The Court having no power to pass upon the question of his freedom, it must be decided in Maryland. There was a large number of colored persons about the Judge's chambers, who manifested much interest in the progress of the case.

The successful bidders for furnishing stationery to the House of Representatives are Messrs. TAYLOR & MAURY, of Washington, and ISAAC AMES, of New-York.

Some reforms in the present system of advertising and delivery of letters being necessary, the Department will speedily adopt such as may seem practicable and efficient, and will hold its officers to a strict accountability for their own mistakes.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Friday last, says that the Louisiana stockholders of the Tehuantepec Company have voted, with a singular degree of unanimity, for the call of an additional payment of ten per cent. on their subscriptions, with the view of enabling the Company to carry out its mail contract, and perfecting such other arrangements as will secure the success of the enterprise.

Private letters from El Paso and Arizona to the 7th of June, state that the late attempt to revolutionize Chihuahua by JOSE MARIA ZULOAGA, brother of the late President of Mexico, has been entirely suppressed—ZULOAGA surrendering without a battle and being pardoned.

The Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, and Lieut. MOWRY, of Arizona, are the guests of Judge HART, of El Paso.

Extensive preparations are making to give Mr. PHELPS a grand reception in New-Mexico.

The people of New-Mexico adhere to their determination to take no part in the New Mexican election, on the ground heretofore stated in their memorial to Congress, of having no fair representation or vote.

No United States Court is held at Mesilla this year. Arizona will send her own delegate to Congress, and if Lieutenant MOWRY consents to run again he will be elected by acclamation.

The Hon. M. A. OTERO will be returned to Congress as delegate from New-Mexico, without serious opposition.

HORACE GREELEY is expected at El Paso in July.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 22.

The Overland Mail arrived here last evening bringing dates from California as late as the 30th ult, The papers are almost entirely barren of news. Business at San Francisco was very dull, with no prospect of a speedy revival, owing to the large stocks of merchandise on hand. Eastern shippers are cautioned against further shipments.

The following ships had arrived at San Francisco since the departure of the mail of the 27th, namely: *Flying Childers* and *Hornet*, from Boston, and *Gauntlet*, from Hong Kong.

The following ships had sailed: *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York; *Nonpariel*, for Shanghae.

Advices from Oregon state that the Legislature met at Salem on the 16th of May. LUTHER ELKINS was chosen President of the Senate, and W. G. L. FAULT, Speaker of the House. Judge WILLIAMS and Mr. GROVER, late a Representative in the Legislature, are the most prominent candidates to supersede DELAZON SMITH in the United States Senate.

The news from Frazer's River continues to be of a discouraging nature, and the shipments of gold from there are very small. Governor DOUGLAS had issued a decree, providing for the naturalization of aliens after a three years residence in the Territory.

Destructive Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 22.

A fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in Young's Block, adjoining the Custom-house. The block was entirely consumed. It was occupied by some twenty business firms, among whom the heaviest losers are: DENIER & RAYMOND, grocers; NORTON & FOWLER, druggists; TUNIS & Co., booksellers. The loss on the buildings is $90,000; insurance, $50,000. The Custom-house is damaged to the extent of $15,000. Loss in merchandise not yet estimated.

The Brig Stephen Young Ashore.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 22.

The brig *Stephen Young*, from Alexandria, bound to Boston, with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak at sea, and the captain was compelled to run her ashore this morning in Lynnhaven Bay. Assistance has gone down to her.

Governor Morgan at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22.

Governor MORGAN arrived here by a special train from Niagara Falls, this afternoon. He was received at the depôt by the military and escorted to the Mansion House, and welcomed by the Mayor in a speech, to which he responded. Gov. MORGAN remains several days as a guest of the city.

Congressional Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 22.

At the election to-day for a member of Congress from this District, CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, the American Republican candidate, was elected. He received about 3,200 votes. THOS. DAVIS, the straight Republican candidate, supported also by a portion of the Democrats, received about 2,500 votes.

Fatal Carriage Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 22.

Last evening, HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Jr., aged 21 years, only son of the Hon. HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was thrown from a wagon, while on his way home from a visit to the country, and probably fatally injured. His skull was fractured and he has remained in a state of insensibility since the accident.

ALBANY, P. M.—Young VAN DYCK died this afternoon.

Sinking of Winan's Experiment Steamship.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 22.

WINAN'S experiment steamship has been sunk at the wharf in consequence of a workman neglecting to close a supply pipe. Steam fire-engines are engaged in pumping her out, and they will probably succeed in doing so by to-morrow.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 22.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here, with Havana dates of the 19th inst. The news is unimportant.

Sugar was dull at 7¼c.@7½c., and the stock on hand was 400,000 boxes. Lard was firm, at 19½c.@20c. Flour, $4 50@$5 25@$5 30. Sterling Exchange was 115@116. Drafts on New-York at sight were at 3@5 ₱ cent. premium, and on Boston 5 ₱ cent.

The War News in the City.

New-Yorkers did not delay reading the morning papers, yesterday, until they had sipped their coffee Every one knew that the *Persia* had been out ten days—that her punctuality was proverbial—and every one expected that her arrival would be chronicled as a matter of course. West-street merchants would have been as much disappointed not to have seen her black hull looming up over at Jersey City, when they went to business, as they would to have heard that the *Isaac Newton* or *New World* had not arrived from Albany. Frenchmen, Germans, and Americans, wanted their doubts dispelled as to who were the victors in the battle of Magenta. Since Saturday the Gallophobi had clung tenaciously to the idea that, though the Austrians might have retreated, it was only to fall back upon some stronger position. Even among the Americans, there were those who persisted in believing that LOUIS NAPOLEON had met with reverses the full extent of which he dare not reveal; that he might be an admirable strategist on paper, but that when it came to manœuvring such immense masses of men on veritable battle-fields, with an enemy to perplex and confuse his combinations then his weakness would be discovered. Such doubters as these had two days wherein to enjoy their cavils, and they made the most of their time

When the *Kangaroo* came up the Bay, Monday morning, she answered one question which, during the preceding 48 hours, had been thrust at least tha number of times into the face of every Gallophile Why did not the Allies occupy Milan if they were victorious? The *Kangaroo* said that they had done so, and the merchants who could not forget the stupendous falsehood of NAPOLEON'S *coup d'etat*, began to believe that he could tell the truth after all and that for once the legal maxim "*falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*"—if a man tells a lie once never believe him again—had failed of vindication.

The fall of one per cent. on the Paris Bourse, which the *Kangaroo* noted furnished the Germans who gathered at the Social Reformer's Hall, in the Steuben House, and at the lager-bier saloons in William and Frankfort streets, a peg whereon to hang hopes of a reverse to the Allies, but the arrival of the *Persia*, the news by which was given in detail yesterday, drove them from this refuge by giving accounts of still another victory. Last evening their lounging, smoking and drinking places did not have quite so lively and exciting an appearance.

Speculations were put an end to by certainties too overwhelming to admit of debate. Faces which had been gradually lengthening for the last two days attained their maximum of longitude last evening Lager was absorbed rather more quietly, and smoke rolled up from meerschaums with less vehemence, The questions discussed were principally the results which these splendid victories would have on the progress of the war. Would they oblige England to attempt mediation, or would they compel the German States eventually to come to the aid of their faithful ally?

Hungarians are looking anxiously for the reappearance of KOSSUTH. For a time he has gone beneath the surface, but when, they ask, will he come up? They feel pretty well assured that he will make his adven on the stage of deeds more eloquent than his words have been. People of the nationality which he represents are looking for revolts among their countrymen, and when they do come the Austrians will have to stand something more than a fire in their front.

Some native-born Americans who have refused their cordial sympathies to the Allies, are beginning to ask why NAPOLEON should be shedding the blood of thousands of Frenchmen to give liberty to Italians, when, for years, French garrisons have held the Italians in check in Rome. These individuals will only be satisfied of the integrity of his intentions when he has been welcomed back to Paris and withdrawn his forces from the fields where their blood has been poured out so lavishly.

Around the agencies of the foreign illustrated newspapers there were eager crowds all day long, striving to get glimpses at the engravings of the battle of Montebello and its heroes, as there will be, a few days hence, other crowds looking at the representations of the battles of Magenta and of Malegnano.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, at 12 M. yesterday, all the members of the Board were present. A communication was received from Mr. EWEN, Superintendent of Street Improvements, complaining that the contractor who was filling in the sunken lots between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, previously complained of as a nuisance, was depositing unwholesome earth and garbage upon them, thus creating a greater nuisance than that which was sought to be thereby abated. JAMES HENRY and others complained of the bone and swill-boiling establishment in Fifty-seventh-street, near the Central Park A. VAN WINKLE called the attention of the Board to the fact that decayed vegetables and other *effete* matter, thrown into the passage-way known as "The Country Road," in Washington Market, constituted a nuisance which should be abated. JOHN TAGLIONE complained that some standing water in the basement of No. 673 Fourth-avenue was a nuisance. ANN LAWLESS asked for the abatement of a nuisance, the nature of which she did not set forth, at No. 72 Watts-street. The City Inspector was directed to see that these nuisances were abated. The City Inspector reported with regard to a number of complaints previously referred to him. The cause of the nuisance at No. 18. West Thirty-eighth-street, was the want of a drain by which to connect the premises with the sewer in the street. The slaughter-house in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, was not filthy-but the premises of ADAM LINDNER, who had complained of it, were. Mr. DELAVAN presented a report from the Health Wardens of the Twelfth Ward relative to the unhealthy condition of the hoggeries in One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The City Inspector was directed to have these nuisances abated. He stated that much good had resulted from the instructions which had been given the Health Wardens on Monday, when he directed them to thoroughly inspect the condition of their respective Wards every day and report daily all nuisances found to exist. They had obeyed these instructions and reports were made to him as often as twice a day. A number of persons, against whom complaints had been made by the Wardens, had called on him and expressed their willingness to abate the nuisances complained of. In order to fully carry out these instructions assistance was required in the Eleventh and Twentieth Wards, where there were a large number of tenement houses. On motion of Dr. MILLER, Mr. DELAVAN was authorized to appoint an assistant Health Warden in each of these Wards. Drs. MILLER and ROCKWELL reported progress on the subject of the loose manner in which burial permits have been heretofore granted, previously committed to them, and asked that the City Inspector be added to the Committee. This was done, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at their rooms in Castle Garden. By the weekly statement it appears that 4,158 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year thus far of 35,334, against 30,450 to the same date in 1858. There are 710 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions and 69 in the Marine Hospital. There are $12,724 42 of the commutation fund in Bank. A copy of a communication which had been prepared by the Special Committee on the subject, was submitted, informing the Quarantine Commissioners that the hospitals were in readiness for such patients as the Commissioners o Emigration had directed should be admitted to them. It was accepted. The Board adopted a form of reply to the Quarantine Commissioners, stating that on the latter body should devolve the whole responsibility of furnishing the Floating Hospital, and providing it with ship-keepers and physicians, the Commissioners of Emigration to give only the supplies. The Committee on Marine Hospital, to whom had been referred the communication of Dr. JEROME, reported that the Hospital was in good order, but hoping that Quarantine would soon be removed, they recommended that no additional officers be appointed. At the same time they were not satisfied with the removal of the late Steward by Dr. JEROME, and suggested that the appointment of D. HALE, as his successor, be confirmed for only three months. These views met the approbation of the Commissioners. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE NEW READING AND COFFEE-ROOM.—An interesting meeting is anticipated to-night on the occasion of the opening of the new Reading and Coffee-Room, No. 26 Bowery, near James-street. It is understood that the meeting is designed especially for the young and workingmen of the Fourth and Seventh Wards. It is stated that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Judge DALY and JOHN VAN BUREN will address the meeting, and that the Mayor will preside.

SINKING OF A STEAM-TUG.—The steam-tug *Only Son*, which has been employed to assist the schooner *Hamilton*, ashore on Romer Shoal, while lying alongside that vessel is reported to have received such damage to her hull as to cause a bad leak. She was run for Sandy Hook, the nearest land, but sank before she reached the shore. The crew escaped in the boat and were all saved. The schooner got off.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this City graduated fifteen of its students at the late examination upon the prescribed academical course of study—seven for College and eight for business. The ceremony of conferring the diplomas will take place at the Commencement exercises of the Institute at Hope Chapel on Wednesday evening next.

RECEPTION TO PAUL MORPHY AT THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—The members of the Athenæum Club, gave a reception last night to PAUL MORPHY, at their Club-house in Fifth-avenue. A large number of invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present. The "testimonial" chess-men were exhibited in a glass case in one of the rooms.

FOR HAVANA.—The steamship *Quaker City* Captain SHUFELDT, left yesterday at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43, North River, for Havana, with a good freight and some forty passengers. This is the first trip of this popular steamer under the new arrangement, by which she leaves this port every twenty days

CHILD DROWNED.—ELLEN GARRY, a child nearly eighteen months old, whose parents live at No. 50 Mulberry-street, yesterday fell into a tub of water and was drowned. The accident occurred while the child was left alone in the room.

ALTERED BILLS.—Three dollar bills purporting to be on the People's Bank, of Roxbury, Mass., and altered from the exploded Waubeek Bank, of Minnesota, made their appearance last evening.

FOG ON THE RIVER.—A dense fog set in yesterday, late in the afternoon, which detained a number of vessels from going to sea. Towards midnight it had increased in density, so that the ordinary ferry travel was interrupted.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—PATRICK CONNOLLY, residing at No. 126 East Twenty-eighth-street, was nearly kicked to death yesterday by a vicious horse. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The fatal accident reported as having occurred in a sugar refinery, should have read, United States Steam Sugar Refinery, instead of HENRY KATTENHORN'S.

Police Reports.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A young Englishman, who gives his name as George W. Brown, arrived from England a few days since per steamer *Saxonia*, and having a desire "to see the sights," he made the acquaintance of a *nymph du pave* on Wednesday evening, and accompanied the girl to a house in Mercer-street. Shortly after he arrived at the girl's residence, several men came into the house, and stated Brown had passed a counterfeit bill at a saloon in Grand-street; and as one of the party claimed to be a policeman, Brown was taken back to the Grand-street saloon and robbed of a certified check for $600, about $300 in money and a gold watch. The case was made known to Detective Slowey and the check and watch was recovered. It is supposed the robbery was perpetrated by confederates of the girl, but the victim refused to make a charge against her.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, some boys playing in Stanton-street observed a middle aged woman, evidently in a great state of excitement, go up an alley-way leading to the outhouses of the tenement house No. 164 Stanton-street. The woman appeared to have something under her shawl when she entered the alley-way, and came out in a few minutes and went away at a quick walk. The boys, suspecting something wrong, looked into the vault of one of the outhouses, and there saw the body of an infant lying at the bottom. The body was taken out. Two large stones were attached by a string to its neck. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered. The Police of the Seventeenth Ward are on the alert to discover the whereabouts of the woman.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Jerry and Thomas Murphy, brothers, and Edward Carleton were yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison, charged with committing a brutal assault upon Michael Connor, who lives at No. 111 East Twenty-eighth-street. It is alleged that the accused beat the complainant on his head with a blacksmith's hammer and clubs until he was senseless. It is not believed that Connor will survive his injuries.

THE OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.—Wm. Jourdan, who attempted to outrage Lina Pickles, a girl six years old, as heretofore reported, was yesterday lodged up by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $2,000 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Jourdan is a married negro, and was employed as hostler in a livery stable in Mulberry-street.

FORGERY.—Daniel Holman Creed was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding John T. Wilson, of No. 73 Fulton-street, in the sale of a load of hay, by giving him a forged certificate of a City Weigher, in which the hay was returned as weighing nearly one-third more than its real weight. Justice OSBORNE committed him to the Tombs.

STABBING AT SEA.—Officer T. Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police yesterday arrested a colored seaman from on board the ship *Malay*, just arrived from Shanghae, named Thomas Dagallo, for stabbing the second officer, Samuel A. Lord, when off Cape Good Hope.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS.

This match was won very easily by the gentlemen on the New-York side, they having only eight to score in their second innings. This number cost the New-Yorkers four wickets before it could be obtained, thus winning the match with six wickets to spare. The batting on both sides was not very good-but the bowling, fielding, wicket-keeping and long-stopping was excellent. The innings on both sides are as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.	NEW-YORK—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.
Fowler, b. Wilby	1	Sharp, run out	7
Lamb, b. Crossley	0	Rose, b. Garrett	8
Garrett, c. Sharp, b. Wilby	2	Higham, b. Tetley	0
Hzigh, b. Crossley	8	Wilby, c. Burgess, b. Garrett	20
Tetley, b. Crossley	1	Crossley, run out	6
Draper run out	6	Marsh, run out	5
Perkins, c. Crossley, b. Marsh	3	Gillespie, not out	11
Hobson, b. Crossley	0	Stashford, b. Garrett	6
Fidler, b Marsh	0	Pierce, b. Tetley	1
Stead, b. Marsh	4	Cuyp, b. Garrett	1
Burgess, not out	2	Spivley, b. Garrett	3
Byes, leg byes and wides	10	Byes, leg byes and wides	16
Total	57	Total	73

MASSACHUSETTS SECOND INNINGS.		NEW-YORK SECOND INNINGS.	
Fowler c. Gillespie b. Marsh	5	Gillespie c. Haigh b. Tetley	3
Lamb b Marsh	0	Pierce c Tetley b. Garrett	0
Garrett c. Wilby b. Cuyp.	9	Spivley c. Burgess b Garrett	0
Haigh c. and b. Cuyp	0	Rose not out	0
Tetley b. Marsh	0	Crossley b. Tetley	0
Draper b. Marsh	8	Marsh not out	5
Perkins c Gillespie b. Cuyp	2		
Hobson b. Marsh	0		
Fidler b. Cuyp	2		
Stead not out	7		
Burgess b. Marsh	2		
Byes, leg byes, wides	11		
Total	46	Total	8

ST. GEORGE'S AGAINST BOSTON.

A match was commenced yesterday afternoon between the St. George's Club, of this City, and the Boston Club, of Boston, Mass., on the cricket ground at Hoboken. This match was to have been commenced yesterday morning, but the match between the New-York Club and Massachusetts not having been decided until nearly 3 o'clock, they were unable to commence before the conclusion of that game. The New-Yorkers took the bat, and made the very nice score of 61 in their first innings, which was concluded about 6 o'clock. The Bostonians commence their innings this morning at 10 o'clock. The following is the

ST. GEORGE'S 1ST INNINGS.			
Lang, c. Garrett, b. O'Brion	12	Tinson, b. O'Brion	9
Burnett, c. Garrett, b. O'Brion	1	Waller, l b. w., b. O'Brion	5
Bingham, run out	28	Watson, c. Garrett, b. O'Brion	3
H. Wright, b. O'Brion	3	Russel, not out	2
Gibbs, c. O'Brion, b. Garrett	3	Tilt, c. Lamb, b. O'Brion	0
		Ford, run out	0
		Byes 4, leg byes 7, wides 6	15
Total			81

In this innings some very fine hits were made. The bowling of GARRETT and O'BRION was very good, and the fielding of the Bostonians first-rate. Two innings each will be played, and a close and exciting match i expected.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SAD TRAGEDY—A BOY KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.—Last night, at about 10 o'clock, an affair occurred in Brooklyn of a most heartrending character, a boy six years of age almost instantly killing a brother of ten, by throwing a knife into his breast. It appears that the two brothers, named THOMAS MACKEY, the eldest, and CHARLES, sons of a respectable widow named MARGARET MACKEY, residing at No. 88 Washington-street, near York, became engaged in a quarrel about an excursion ticket. The two were standing in front of their mother's house, when one of them, THOMAS, showed to his brother the ticket. CHARLES demanded it, which demand his brother refused to obey. The scuffle became of quite a violent nature, and a large crowd of little boys gathered round to see what they considered a fight. The brothers then, it is said, struck each other, the boys around cheering them on. CHARLES, the youngest, it is alleged, then stepped back about six feet, and drawing a small penknife, held it between two of his fingers, and hurled it at his brother's breast. The blade entered between the sixth and seventh ribs. The wounded boy fell back, and was immediately carried to his mother's rooms. It was not thought at first that there was anything the matter with him, but when it was found that he was unable to speak, Dr. GILFILAN was sent for, and, on arriving, saw that the boy was dying. The knife had penetrated but a short distance, but it struck an artery it is supposed, and caused internal hemorrhage. The boy died in fifteen minutes after the affray. Those of the medical fraternity who were called in pronounced it a most singular case. The infant murderer was not arrested. Considerable excitement prevailed about the matter.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This Conference, for the New-York District, assembled on Thursday, June 16, in Poplar Hall, Brooklyn. Bishop WILLIAM PAUL QUINN, of Richmond, Ind., presided. About forty ministers, members of the Conference, were in attendance. The principal business was the reception of reports from the different circuits and stations, of which there are about eighteen. The number of members embraced in these are about two thousand. Questions of discipline have been under discussion, and among other fundamental alterations proposed are the admission of lay delegations in the General Conference.

DIED OF INJURIES.—Mrs. ELIZA STANLY died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling from a window of her residence at No. 26 Atlantic-street, to the sidewalk. She was intoxicated at the time, and at the time of the occurence accused her husband of pushing her out. He is in jail to await the investigation by the Coroner, which will be commenced to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, apparently eight years old, was found in the water at the foot of South Fourth-street yesterday. He had on green plaid jacket, drab vest and drab pants. A boy named THOMAS FINLAY was drowned yesterday in Newtown Creek. His parents reside at No. 55 North Third-street.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.—Detective VAN WAGNER yesterday arrested WM. JOHNSON, in Newark, N. J., on a charge of robbing a sailor of $80 at a house on Navy-street a few weeks ago.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. A few nuisances were reported and referred, when the Board adjourned.

INJURED BY A HORSE.—A boy, 10 years old, named ALEXANDER MING, while crossing a lot at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue on his way to school on Tuesday last, was kicked on the breast by a horse running at large, and so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The horse was arrested, and placed in the Eighth Ward Pound.

WILL RECOVER.—THOMAS C. BROWN, residing at the corner of Warren and Bond streets, who cut his throat with a razor on Tuesday night, was last night considered out of danger. He would have doubtless accomplished his purpose had not his wife interfered.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 20, 21, 29, 60, 19, 30, 37, 41, 55, 63.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

STATE OF THE COFFEE CROP—THE MARKETS—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—MEETING OF THE CHAMBERS—HEALTH OF RIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

Since my last the country has been visited by a series of severe thunder-storms, with occasional gales of wind from the southwest, which has had the effect of keeping back the coffee crop and maintaining the recent high prices of that article, which is now selling here at about equal rates with the latest quotations (March 26) from New-York—say from 10½c.@11¼c.

Exchange is still very high, but the present fair weather favoring the transportation of the crops, will no doubt give it a downward tendency after the sailing of the packet.

By accounts from Montevideo of April 28, the United States brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry* and *Bainbridge*, under command of Captain STRIBBMAN, senior officer in charge of the Brazil Squadron, were at that port awaiting the result of URQUIZA'S expected attack upon Buenos Ayres.

The Chambers of Deputies, which should have been assembled by the Emperor on the 3d inst., have not yet opened, owing to there being an insufficient number of Deputies.

The health of the city is considerably improved, not more than a dozen cases of yellow fever in the past same number of days. MAJOR.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.—A terribly destructive hail storm passed through the centre of the town of Clifton Park yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. A gentleman from that town brought to our office this morning a congealed mass, which weighed more than five pounds; and some of the hail-stones in the mass were as large as marbles. Some picked up half an hour after the storm measured a full inch across. The effect of the storm is seen in the destruction of every green thing,—grain, vines, fruit, &c., &c., &c. Hundreds of windows were broken. Our informant had heard of the storm as far west as the lower Aqueduct, and as far east as Waterford. The loss to crops must be very great. We hear that the storm visited the town of Glenn, Schenectady County, and other localities in that direction.—*Albany Eve. Jour.* 22d.

In the Massachusetts Supreme Court, last week, a woman sued for a divorce from her husband, now serving out a sentence in the State Prison for bigamy, but the service upon the convict husband, the Court decided, was made illegally.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

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Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

KIND WORDS.—They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, they accomplish much. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own souls. Angry words add fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it burn more fiercely. Kind words make other people good natured, and never fail in inducing all men to buy their hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION DIVIDED.—The attention of the public is equally divided between the European war, which destroys life, and the movements of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, (No. 256 Broadway,) whose garments *save life*. These garments can be worn as other garments, but will surely prevent the wearer from drowning under any circumstances. On hand, a splendid assortment of bathing dresses for ladies, jackets for children, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.

Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink *Croton* unless it is filtered, sold and warranted by MCKINZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., New-York, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—The branch retail depôt of this wholesome luxury is at No. 440 Broadway. The wholesale (also retail) store is at No. 41 Ann-st. Do not forget the numbers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Absolute control over the disordered stomach and bowels is exercised by these unapproachable vegetable curatives. Their genial effect upon the system is akin to the miraculous. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Greeley's Letters from Pike's Peak.—Mr. GREELEY'S next letters will be from Pike's Peak, and will be read with a lively interest, as intended to satisfy the public mind, in a great measure, as to the truth or falsity of the various reports from the so-called "Land of Gold." His letters will appear in the the SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE as well as in the DAILY.
TERMS—Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly, $3; Weekly Tribune, $2. For club terms see TRIBUNE of any date. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Consumption, Asthma, &c., Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

A Fashionable Store.—Everybody admits that CANTRELL'S is the Fashionable Emporium of the City, where can be obtained Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., handsomely made, of the best quality, and at very low prices. CANTRELL'S store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO.'S, No. 228 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, is an agreeable and interesting place to visit, and is always free to strangers and citizens. Examinations with charts given daily.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Pieces, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

MARRIED.

BOLTON—TALLMADGE.—In this City, on on Wednesday, June 22, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAMES CLINTON BOLTON, Esq., to LAURA E., eldest daughter of the late Theo. B. Tallmadge, M. D., all of this City.

EARLE—PEERS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 21, at Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Miss ALICE A. PEERS, daughter of Col. Thos. F. Peers, to WILLIAM H. EARLE, son of William P. Earle, Esq., all of this City.

STEBBINS—SCHIEFFELIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Thos De Witt, D. D., RUSSELL STEBBINS, Jr., to ALICE H., daughter of Samuel B. Schieffelin, Esq., all of this City.

BYRNE—VAN HORSEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JOHN E. BYRNE to Miss MARY C., daughter of the late Leonard Van Hoesen, all of this City.

CALDWELL—SHERMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JAMES W. CALDWELL to Miss SARAH S. SHERMAN, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. J. S. Lord, A. R. WILLIAMS, Esq., to Miss MARY A. RANDELL.

DAY—COGGESHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, WARREN H. DAY to ELIZA H., daughter of the late James Coggeshall.

NICHOLSON—MUNDY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, ANDREW W. NICHOLSON, of New-York, to MARGARET E., daughter of the late Crowel Mundy, M. D., of Staten Island.

PHILLIPS—BONSALL.—At Jersey City, on Sunday morning, June 19, by the Rev. W. Tumson, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. W. A. PHILLIPS to Mrs. ELIZABETH F. BONSALL, both of Jersey City.

UNDERHILL—HAIGHT.—At Croton Point, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 21, at the residence of W. A. Underhill, ROBERT UNDERHILL, of Oak City, to CHARLOTTE A., daughter of Zebulon Haight, of Spde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DIED.

SPIRO.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, suddenly, Mr. PHILIP T. SPIRO, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2¾ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 214 8th-av. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 22, at No. 399 8th-av., of consumption, CAROLINE D., wife of Sidney T. Smith, and daughter of Samuel Ritham, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 8th av. and 43d st.

SMITH.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, June 22, MORRIS TRUMBULL, second son of J. Trumbull and Virginia R. Smith, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 2

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS ON 62D AND 63d sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
2 lots on 64h-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 lots on 68th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
2 lots on 83d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 lots on 5th av., near 53d-st.
2 lots on 4th-av., near 89th-st.
1 lot on 30th-st., between 8th and 6th avs., 20 feet front.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 16 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square; 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th-st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. 3 lots on 4th-av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 3d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north west corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 22x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th-st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. MASON, No. 25 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

LOT FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF FORTieth-st., 158 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to J. WILLS, No. 85 4th-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO-STORY HOUSE AND barn, in complete order, situated at White Plains. Inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHwick CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 560 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite 14th-st., in the Seventh Ward, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear; building, 60 feet by 40, 3 windows in each. Store No. 204 William-st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—OFFICES SOUTH WEST CORNER OF John and William sts., on second loft, with Croton and hoistway, light for mechanical purposes; entrance No. 66 John-st. Fire proof vault and large cellar to let, all on reasonable terms. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.; B. MACKS, corner-store.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and will be in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brick house, in perfect repair, delightfully situated near Carroll Park. Inquire of Mr. COIT, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS, beautifully furnished house No. 20 West 16th-st., will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BED-ROOM TO LET ON SECOND floor, furnished or unfurnished, near to Broadway, with bath-room and large closets adjoining. Will be let very low. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR AT No. 150 West 36th-st., with all the modern improvements to one or two families, near the 8th-av. cars and 7th-av. stages.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 184 Vanderbilt-av., 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

TO STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The large part of basement-store No. 241 Broadway, 25 by 100 feet, one of the very best locations in the City; it will be let so very low, that stationery can be sold cheaper than any other establishment in this City.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

BOARDING.

A MARRIED COUPLE CAN OBTAIN BOARD with a very small private family. A plain couple who mean to pay a moderate price ($7 per week) for a quiet, comfortable home, may address Mrs. R. H., Station B., U. S. Post-office, which will receive immediate attention. Pleasant location near East Broadway. No other boarders will be taken.

BOARD—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife; a large front room with gas, closets and every convenience; family private, and terms very moderate. Call at No. 249 East Broadway. Letters of inquiry to Box No. 3,887 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMIly, for a gentleman and daughter, (12 years old,) the comforts and some of the attentions of a home required. Address, until Thursday, WIDOWER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND ONE child, 3 years of age, desire board in a private family, near the South or Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, J. F., No. 28 Pearl-st., New-York.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with full or partial board; also two single rooms; house faces the square; very desirable location; good opportunity to secure rooms for next winter.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS. FURniture new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT LOCATION AND AIRY ROOMS, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND board may be had on moderate terms, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FRONT BASEMENT ROOM, SUITAble for a doctor's office, in Brooklyn; an office on or near Clinton-st. preferred. Direct, DOCTOR, No. 16 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFFY'S *Times* Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange Co. N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDing sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New-York; at Huyler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 16 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness, unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present unusual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MOORE, No. 80 Wall st., and at my residence, J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MOT, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the country of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible, in a healthy and slightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair. Ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises. Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $600. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 34 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDEN FARMS—At East New-York, Ridgewood, &c., at $1 000, $1,400, $3,500, or will build houses costing $500 to $3,000, with one lot to five acres; easy payments. East New-York is the terminus of three City railroads, and growing rapidly. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET AT FISHKILL—FOR THE MONTHS of July and August, a well-shaded and furnished house, containing 13 rooms, 1¾ miles from New-Hamburgh depôt. Also, a span of horses, if desired. Rent for house $110 per month. Address, for three days, S. B. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVEnient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH FIVE acres of cultivated land, pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay, about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City, and one mile from the village of Keyport. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. RAY, No. 305½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from station of New Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFTL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished) with about five acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. 14 Pine-st.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, house and garden; two minutes' walk from the depôt; house contains 9 rooms. Apply to JONES & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,) Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

TRITON HOUSE, GLEN COVE.—COMFORTable Summer boarding for families, by the waterside, shady grounds with beautiful prospects, first class bathing, fishing, sailing, and no mosquitoes. The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open by JOHN MILLER, who assures all health seeking patrons that he is resolved on keeping a good table, and furnishing his bar with the finest liquors. Prices of board reasonable. Extra accommodation by steamboats this year, from James-slip, East River, and Catharine-slip, East River.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3¾ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Dunne-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required. Dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New-York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOTEL DE EUROPE—FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders at reasonable prices. The hotel is beautifully situated, affording a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean; gunning, fishing, bathing, drives; scenery unsurpassable. Capt. MORGAN would be happy to see his friends.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSIAH DEAN, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TO A GENTLEMAN DESIRING pleasant board for the summer, or permanently, an opportunity is offered in a family of only two persons; the location is a pleasant one, and accessible by the Hudson River RR. or by the 8th-av. cars; references, which must be unexceptionable, exchanged. Address H., Box No. 3,252 General Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING nice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or E. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. KEODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE LARGE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family. The location is very pleasant, near the salt water, and but 1¾ hours from New-York by railroad. Good bathing, fishing, boating, &c. Address, stating where an interview can be had, G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

MARINE PAVILION, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This house is now open for the reception of guests for the season, by OTIS ORMSBEE.
Three well-appointed steamboats will ply daily between the City and Glen Cove.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FARM OF 40 acres on the Saw-mill River road, adjoining the land of Mr. W. W. Seymour, one mile from the railroad depôt; there is a small house and several beautiful building sites, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson River, as well as the surrounding country, very suitable for a gentleman's country seat; there are about 10 acres of handsome woodland; the farm is well watered, having a brook running through it, besides two never-failing springs of water.
Also,
For sale at Fordham, 15 acres of choice land for a gentleman's residence on the Harlem Railroad, adjoining land of Peter Lorillard, about five minutes walk from the Fordham depôt, and one hour's ride from the City Hall, will be sold together or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Inquire of ELISHA HALLAR, Yonkers, or of HENRY CLAY, No. 8 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c. &c., lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 120½ acres good land, with crops, &c.; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, or to ANGEVINE, or address W. E. HASKINS, Moringville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling-house, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 210 acres, 20 miles by cars from New-York; has a commodious two-story house, 75x30; seven barns, two carriage houses, three barracks, ice-house, milk-house, &c. Springs and fish-pond; the land, fences, &c., are in the best order. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, 155 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two-story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER, T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES CHOICE SELECTED farming lands in the State of Iowa; would be exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn, or a small farm. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

MERCHANDISE WILL BE TAKEN IN exchange for superior lands and cultivated farms in Illinois and Missouri, near railroads and flourishing settlements. The subscriber may be consulted and maps of his property seen at the office of GEO. B. GRANNIS, No. 29 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock.
S. A. LASATER, from Salem, Illinois.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM the subscribers in coming from Harlem to 86th-st. in the 2d-av. cars, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 21st inst. a POCKET-BOOK, containing notes to the amount of $3,500 and five shares of the Yonkers Gas Stock, and $7 in money, and other papers of no value except to the owner. Whoever will return the said papers to the *Times* Office or to W. H. Hanlon, 85th st. and 4th-av., will receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner. P. F. PECK.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon, the 17th, in Wall-st. or Broadway, or left in an omnibus, a small letter POCKET-BOOK, containing a letter or two in Spanish, one addressed to a house in Boston, and some small sketches of machinery, of no value but to the owner. The finder will be rewarded as above by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., New-York.

LOST—OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM THE office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., three New-York and New Haven Six per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, payable in 1875, and numbered respectively 421, 428, 430. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of said Bonds, as payment has been stopped, and a liberal reward will be paid for their return to the undersigned at No. 40 Exchange-place. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.

$15 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF A little black and tan terrier slut, with cropped ears and tail; strayed from the premises of the subscriber last Tuesday night; had on a red leather collar with name and address. JOHN K. HACKETT, No. 29 East 24th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side of the line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH M. MABBETT, Statira J. Mabbett, Truman G. Mabbett, Phylemon Stewart, Elbridge Maltby, Ellsworth P. Maltby, Rufus D. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Novasembla Johnson, John E. Byrne, Survetus F. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright, Blake Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Gazherie, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Jehiel Read, James P. Stevens, Charles H. Bisbing, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Read, Truman Z. Lane, William B. Gallo, Charles Bridge, Charles R. McNulty, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles B. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Annanias M. Cameron, Justin A. Gilbert, William R. Gilbert, Robert P. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John R. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jaffray, William A

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the highest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hote, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, No. 29 William st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY, LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK, JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY, A. MANN, JR.,
CHARLES CONGDON.

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,
—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. W FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All bonds not called before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 116th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT purchasers, $50 000 New-York Central-park Improvement Fund Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable quarter yearly. Principal payable Aug. 1, 1867. S. DRAPER, No. 38 Pine st.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 61 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY'S Stock for sale by HUNTINGTON & POILLON, Brokers in Stocks and Bonds, No. 48 Exchange place.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 24 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY FOR SALE—A LADY'S OR BOY'S SADdle horse, 13½ hands high, 9 years old, perfectly sound, and kind in harness or under the saddle. Price, $125. Can be seen at Livery Stable No. 29 Mulberry st., between Mercer and Green.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES.
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	BUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY.
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. COUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$2,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York.....100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received their scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES.

This Day Published:
BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-street, Boston.
A New and Elegant
EDITION OF
PLUTARCH'S LIVES,
The Translation called Dryden's, corrected from the Greek and Revised, with
A NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.
By A. H. CLOUGH,
Late Professor of the English Language and Literature at University College, London.
In 5 vols., 8vo.
HANDSOMELY PRINTED IN LARGE TYPE.
Price, $10.

A good edition of this ancient classic has long been wanted. This edition has been five years in preparation, and the editor has spared no labor and research to make it complete and reliable, by carefully correcting Dryden's Translation from the Original Greek, making new translations when necessary, and in various other ways improving the text which has hitherto been in use; and it is hoped that it will be found to satisfy the wants of those who desire to possess the best edition of this standard work.

NOW READY:
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR JULY.

CONTENTS—Thomas Paine's Second Appearance in the United States; Of Books and the Reading thereof; After the Ball; Rock, Tree, and Man; Chip Dartmouth; Seen and Unseen; Percival; Zelma's Vow; William Shakespeare, Attorney and Solicitor; The Minister's Wooing; The Professor at the Breakfast-table; Art; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

The present number commences a new volume, and the publishers have the pleasure to announce, that in addition to

MANY NEW CONTRIBUTORS,
Whose articles will enrich and enliven the pages of the current volume, those universal favorites,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
AND
DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
Will also contribute to every number.

The friends and patrons of the ATLANTIC will also be glad to learn that it has already attained to a monthly circulation of more than
40 000 COPIES,
And that the number of its subscribers is constantly increasing.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number. All back numbers can be supplied.

The postage of the ATLANTIC is 36 cents a year, prepaid.

CLUBS—For $10 the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for $2 a year. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

MILITARY MAP OF THE ENTIRE NORTH OF ITALY.
BY LIEUT. J. C. IVES,
United States Topographical Engineer.
PUBLISHED BY J. BIEN,
No. 60 Fulton-street, New-York.

This is the only reliable and complete Map yet presented to the public, by which every one may be enabled to follow with certainty the movements of the belligerent armies in Italy. It has been compiled with the greatest care, by an able and well-known officer of the United States Topographical Engineer Corps, from military maps made by order of the French, Austrian and Italian Governments, and from other authentic sources in the possession of the different Departments at Washington. The fortified cities and towns, mountain passes, military and commercial harbors, railroads, bridges, and the locality of all important battles up to the present date are accurately indicated.

For sale by booksellers.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR—ENGRAVED expressly with reference to the present war in Italy, showing the boundaries, towns, streams, roads and the battle fields of Napoleon I. Full and complete. Price, colored, 50 cents; plain, 38 cents; on receipt of which it will be sent, postpaid, to any part of the United States.

R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Stationers, No. 16 Nassau-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVED IN THE MOST SPLENDID STYLE of the art, splendid copperplate, (not to be had—Beware the imitations of Quaker-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Worrow, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Barrow-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the persons being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MASSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. C. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship HAS ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$23 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	26 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $23; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $23; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

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REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SUB COMmittee on Stands, appointed by the Joint Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July, will meet on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No 8, City Hall. Bids will be received and contract awarded to the lowest bidder for building stands at the following named places:

City Hall-square.
Hamilton-square.
Madison-square.
Tompkins-square.
Mount Morris-square.
Hammersley and Houston-square.
Thirty-fourth st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Junction East Broadway and Grand-st.
Junction 7th-av., Broadway and 43d-st.
Mission-square, Five Points.
Randall's Island, (for children.)
Jackson square.

IRA A. ALLEN,
J. H. BRADY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Sub-Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Joint Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence will meet on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend, without further notice. WM. J. PECK, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will attend, without further notice.

J. J. BRADLEY,
T. W. ADAMS, } Committee on
JAMES OWEN, } Finance.

RECREATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THE People's Coffee and Reading Room will be opened at No. 96 New Bowery, near James-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from the Rev. H. W. Beecher, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. Judge Daly, and other eminent speakers. His Honor Mayor Tiemann will preside.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC Association meets at the New Repository in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in Room No. 24, on THURSDAY, June 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Gold and its Uses*. Strangers and all interested in the question are respectfully invited. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF the German Society will be held on THURSDAY, June 23, at the St. Mathew's Church, Walker st., at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day. As subjects of great importance will be brought before the meeting, the attendance of every member is very desirable. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. JELLINGHAUS, President.

THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-York University will hold their annual meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, June 24, in their Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Address by P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., of New-York. A full attendance of graduate members is requested EDWARD ABBOTT, Chairman o fCom.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
A. KOQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.

He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne
ŒIL DE PERDRIX,
for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 122 Pearl to No. 67 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PAYNE

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 30th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LV'E HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROA

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Bull Fight on—The Gubernatorial Contest—Captain Pendleton Convicted—Recapture of Escaped Convicts—The Morehead Land Case—Mining Enterprises—Temperance Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The current week has been an unusually dull one for news in this locality, although business generally has been very fair. The long backward Spring seems to have closed at last, and we are now enjoying the most delightful Summer weather. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 86° in the shade, and 98° in the sun; but the air was deliciously soft, and the evening was charming. No matter how warm the noonday may be at San Francisco, we are always certain of cool nights and sleeping under woolen blankets. Indeed, I doubt whether there is a place upon the globe where a man sleeps more regularly, or enjoys it more, than here.

The Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM's chances of being our next Governor improve hourly. Nobody here denies that the votes of the San Francisco delegation to the Democratic State Convention are to be given for him, and the Sacramento delegation are instructed to vote for him. Thus he has the two great cities already secured, and already we have symptoms that Californian politicians are—like the same sort of people everywhere else—ready to rush pell-mell over to the side which promises to be strongest. If LATHAM is nominated he cannot be defeated. Although as a party man he supports the Administration, he possesses the confidence of the public as an honest, upright citizen, who will fulfill every public and private duty with a conscientious regard for the right.

The jury in the case of Capt. EDWARD PENDLETON, of the bark *Sarah Park*, have rendered a verdict of guilty upon the charge of beating and maiming and falsely imprisoning WM. JOHNSON, one of the crew. The jury recommended the accused to mercy. They found a verdict of not guilty upon the charge of semi-starvation and of cruel and unusual punishment. No sentence has yet been pronounced.

Five of the convicts who recently escaped from the State Prison have been recaptured. STERRETT and WM. SCOTT, *alias* "Pacing Bill," were discovered attempting to break into a boarding-house to get something to eat, having become almost famished from four days abstinence from food. Two others, named THOMAS GALLAGHER and THOMAS LAWRENCE, were arrested last night on one of our wharves, and a fifth one, S. D. THOMPSON, was found wandering among the hills of Marin County. Nine of the escapes are still missing. The men who have been re-arrested freely relate the circumstances of the escape.

SCOTT says that while in his cell in the early part of Saturday night, he heard the men in the next cell working, and soon saw a light through the wall. He asked what they were doing, and they replied that there was going to be preaching over the hills and they thought of going. STERRETT states that about midnight as he and LAWRENCE were lying on their beds asleep, they were suddenly awakened by a scratching on the wall. "What's that?" says STERRETT, suddenly waking up. LAWRENCE awoke with a start, and after listening a little while replied, "Oh, nothing but a rat!" After lying for some time, however, STERRETT got up and approached the wall from whence the sound issued, when all at once down came a brick! "By G—d," cried STERRETT, "there's some one breaking out!" "Let 'em break," was the reply. In a few moments more bricks fell down and a light suddenly shone in upon them. A mouth appeared at the aperture and whispered, "Do you want to cut your lucky?" "Of course we do," answered both men. "Well then, set to work and pull down the rest of the bricks." To work they went and soon succeeded in making a hole about eighteen inches square. This done, word was passed to them to keep where they were until word should be passed to them, and whilst they are staying, trembling with anxious hope, we will leave them and go to another part of the story. It appears that ORLINSKA was the prime mover of the whole affair. He and his cell companion, "IRY," started a hole from their cell, No. 6, into the cell on one side of them, No. 7, and when the hole was through, they asked if their next door neighbors felt like making their escape. They seemed to be afraid, and so ORLINSKI set IRY to work on the other side of his cell, whilst he (ORLINSKI) worked away with a handy jemmy at the outside stone wall. The mortar being wet they very soon broke through the twelve foot partition wall into No. 5, the inmates of which readily joined in the undertaking and pitched into No. 5, and so holes were driven through from cell to cell, until seven were in direct communication.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against WYATT BIRDSALL, engineer of the steamer *Contra Costa*, for criminal neglect of duty, thereby causing the explosion on board that vessel some two months ago. The jury allege as their reason for this course their inability to find evidence that would clearly fasten the charge upon the accused, as it was found that he had some evidence tending to show that the safety-valve had got foul and out of order.

On Friday last, a man named MOHR killed his partner, named BRENZEL, on their farm near San Pablo, Contra Costa County, in a most horrible manner. It seems the two were talking about some sacks, MOHR saying that BRENZEL should buy some, the latter replying, "Oh, its hardly time yet, is it?" turned around, when MOHR cut his head open with the blade of a scythe, and after his victim fell, stabbed him several times with it. The wife of Mr. B., witnessing the attack, rushed from the house towards them, when MOHR, throwing away the scythe blade, seized a spade and dug it into the throat of the now murdered man, apparently with intent to cut his head off! After this, the murderer went to the farm of a Mr. WHITE, about a mile away. Mr. W. asked him what he had been doing, (his hands had been severely cut by gripping the scythe blade so hard." He laughed, as he said he had been butchering. "Why," said the querist, "what have you got to kill at your ranche?" "I have been butchering BRENZEL," was the reply. He then went to the town of Martinez and swore out a warrant against BRENZEL for assault with a deadly weapon—showing his lacerated hand in proof. Mr. WHITE, who had in the meantime ascertained that BRENZEL really was murdered, drew rein at the Justice's office about this time, and seeing MOHR inside, had him arrested. No motive is ascribed for the horrible murder, but the sanity of its perpetrator is questioned.

One Company of the Sixth Infantry under command of Lieut. SMITH, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday from the South. It is part of Col. HOFFMAN's command, and will be stationed at the Presidio.

Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court sitting here, has decided the great land case of the United States *vs.* JAMES C. MOOREHEAD, Administrator of WM. KNIGHT, deceased. The grant is confirmed to the claimants by this decision. The Judge says, in concluding his very lengthy opinion:

"After the best consideration I have been able to give this case, my opinion is that although there are some suspicious or rather improbable circumstances connected with the claim, yet, on the whole, the preponderance of the proof is in favor of its genuineness, and that it ought to be confirmed. A decree of confirmation must therefore be entered."

The body of land embraced in this claim is ten square leagues, lying upon the Sacramento River, in Yolo County, the principal point of which is well known as Knight's Landing, and is one of the most valuable tracts in the State.

The accounts from the mines continue very encouraging, and I have now to chronicle the discovery of still another source of mineral wealth. The *Shasta Republican* states that Captain WILLIAM WEATHERLOW, —— JENNISON, GEORGE LATHROP and JOSEPH KITTS, have discovered, recently, a silver mine, of large extent, between Honey Lake and Mud Lake. It is situated south of the latter place, and runs in a direct north and south line. In some places the lead is from ten to fifteen feet wide. It can be readily traced. Where the ore does not crop out, its presence is readily determined by the color of the ground. Some of the quartz containing the silver has been brought to Shasta, and assayed by LEWIN & BAUER. The yield was at the rate of 164 ounces to the ton. The metal is represented to be of the finest quality. The ore resembles that found in the celebrated Arizona mines. The mine is situated about 65 miles northeast from Honey Lake, and is accessible by a good wagon road. The gentlemen named have taken up their claims, and will make preparations for working it soon. Work will commence during the Summer or Fall.

As a specimen of the extensive character of some of our mining enterprises, let me notice one now in progress having for its object the turning of Yuba river out of its natural course. This work has progressed so far that the present river bed is expected to be dry land for two miles by the 15th of July—at furthest the 20th. The ground thus laid bare will be extensive enough to admit a thousand laborers at once. It is certainly safe to look for some profit upon the labor of each man; for on the bank of the river where it is to be turned, a company of six men is at work, making $10 a day to the man. This is a simple statement of *facts*. There is not a single exaggeration.

On Wednesday, last week, the Red Dog Company, at Howland Flat, washed up, after a six days' run, about $2,400. There are four men working in this company.

The Fashion No. 1, at Gold Cañon, the only company now in pay dirt, are washing up tailings which pay about one hundred ounces per week. There are but three men working in this claim.

At Vallecito, Calaveras County, they have struck new diggings on the brow of the lava hill, on the road leading to Abbey's Ferry, which, so far as opened, have proved rich. Only two claims have yet been worked, and they are not sufficiently opened to work to advantage, but have paid about $14 per day to the hand. In the vicinity of Vallecito the miners are making good wages, having plenty of water from Captain HANFORD's new ditch.

At Bostwick's Bar, on the Stanislaus river, in an old bed of the river recently discovered, the miners are making some big strikes. One piece of gold taken out the other day weighed 15½ ounces, which is considered "heavy gold," for river gold.

Mr. T. A. KRONK, who was so severely burned on the night of the 12th inst., in the fire which consumed the house of Col. E. A. STEVENSON, near Red Bluffs, has died of his injuries. He was a native of the State of New-York.

Col. STEVENSON is now the only survivor of the two families; the balance, eight in number, having passed into eternity.

Gen. PESQUEIRA, who now holds Sonora and Sinaloa in the interest of the Liberals, is taking active measures to consolidate and render safe the Government which he has got possession of with so much bloodshed and trouble. By the steamer *Santa Cruz*, which lately arrived here, orders were received for 6,000 or 7,000 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24-pounder shot, and 12 and 16-pounder shell. These are nearly all ready, and will go down on the next trip of the steamer. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition went by the last trip. Two 10-inch mortars and 2,000 bomb-shells, and a large number of hand grenades have also been ordered; also, a large 24-pound howitzer. Some of the above, together with a quantity of lead and powder, will be shipped in the bark *Adelaide*, to sail shortly for Magdalen.

A Mr. HIMMER living upon Pacific-street, in San Francisco, was terribly if not fatally burned a few evenings since, by the bursting of a camphene lamp.

The friends of the Temperance cause will be glad to learn that our "Dashaways" are rapidly extending their organization. Already their efforts have operated a marked change in the appearance of several noted tipplers, who are beginning to assume again the position in society from which strong drink had deposed them. The "Dashaways" now propose to extend the sphere of their usefulness by establishing an Asylum for Inebriates. It is a temporary home where they can be properly cared for, and by the cheering influence of brotherly kindness, be made to feel once more, a thrill of regenerated life, and a hope of returning usefulness and honor. At a late meeting of the "Dashaways" Messrs. F. E. R. WHITNEY, W. H. JONES, J. E. WAINRIGHT, J. B. URMY, and Mr. HALL, Jr., were appointed a Committee to examine into the subject and report at an early period.

To night the DURAND troupe open here with English opera. Ours is a music-loving people, and if the merit of the artists shall warrant it they will be well supported.

FROM UTAH.

Speech of Brigham Young—The Mormons on the Sickles Verdict—Affairs in the Territory.

We have received files of Utah papers to the 28th May. The *News* (Mormon) contains the following report of a speech delivered by BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the Tabernacle:

"President BRIGHAM YOUNG followed with a very comforting and cheering address. He counseled the Saints to keep quiet and watch the signs of the times, assuring them that the Devil was not dead, and that they, as the body of Christ, had great cause to be thankful. If they did not know Mormonism to be true, he was perfectly willing that the Devil should buffet, tempt, and cause them to be persecuted until they did know it was true. The Elders of Israel had labored faithfully to perfect the people, and the enlightened Saints could see the result. When Justice has had its course, then Mercy will step in, the faithful will rejoice, and the valleys of the mountains will resound with the songs of the Saints. He observed that *he himself was accused of having great influence;* he said that he wished he had more; he would to God that he had influence sufficient to make every man that calls himself a Saint do right. If he ever denied the faith, he now wished, as he had always done, that he might not have influence to drag with him one living soul to hell. He regretted that there were so many willing to die for their religion, who were not willing to live for it; because dying for it was no proof of its truth. Men trained and traditionated in false religion are as willing to die for it as some are for ours. By our religion, he said, we are taught faith in God; it reveals mysteries; it is the fountain of all truth, of all mechanism; it embraces all sciences, philosophy and art, and comprehends all truth; it is calculated to bring heaven to earth and exalt earth to heaven; it will lift the mind above the frivolous things of time; it raiseth the mind of man from darkness and tradition and makes him capable of comprehending all things; it is the fountain, the main spring, the life of all governments that ever did exist; all governments are comprehended by our religion as a woman comprehends cutting a garment. No man had intelligence enough to devise the governments and systems we see around us, except by the inspiration of the Almighty.

He bore testimony to the truth of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, although precious parts have been taken from the former. 'Mormonism' was said to be very different in Utah to what it is in the world, and he contended that it ought to be; that people should come here in the spirit that they received the gospel that they might be prepared to receive the further things of the kingdom. In one sense Mormonism was different, and the reason was the eyes of the people had become dim, and they had become like the Christians. If the Saints did not understand more of the things of God than they did before they were gathered, it proved that they were unworthy to receive blessings from the hand of God.

In reference to Christ coming again, he remarked that but few would see him, but he will come and visit his temple and return to his Father's Kingdom, then come again, set angels to work to resurrect the Saints, and the nations will know just as much about it as they now know about the gospel of Christ; and, when every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, there will be millions that will not believe in him, but they will be obliged to acknowledge his government.

He alluded to the celestial law, the impossibility of finite beings abiding it; reviewed the troubles of the Saints in Far West; *expressed a wish for the disaffected to stay in this Territory*, for the reason that just such characters were continually sending to ask him to bring them back again; spoke of the victory of Jesus over death as the last enemy, and presenting the kingdom spotless to the Father; admonishing the Saints to be faithful and patient *and not to take judgment into their own hands*, and, by the help of the Lord, he would lead them to the fountain of light.

On the same occasion, Elder ORSON PRATT alluded to the indefatigable exertions of President BRIGHAM YOUNG to show the people the necessity of keeping the commandments of God. He denounced anything that had a tendency to subvert that religious liberty guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country.

Elder PRATT then took up the subject of polygamy, and challenged the world to put their finger upon a single passage in the Bible, Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, a saying of an Apostle, Prophet, angel, or Jesus Christ himself, that said it was a crime.

The Mormon view of the Sickles case is the subject of an article in the Morman organ, which says:

"A woful lamentation was made not long since at the rendition of a similar verdict in this Territory, and no doubt some of those who are satisfied with the result of the late trial, joined in denouncing the entire Mormon community, because the verdict in the former case established the principle here that adulterers ought to die according to the law of Moses, and the man that had courage enough to avenge his wrongs in such cases ought not to be condemned by a jury of his country.

What effect the late verdict will have upon adulterers in general remains to be seen, but if the principle that has been established is carried out and acted upon, more than one men will lose his life before the Legislatures of the several States can have time to amend the existing statutes, so as to provide a suitable punishment for that odious and prevailing crime."

The *Valley Tan* (Gentile) says a number of returned Pike's Peak emigrants had arrived at Salt Lake City, disappointed and disgusted.

All the streams running into Salt Lake Valley from the surrounding mountains, were more swollen than at any period for many years previous, and there is great danger of much damage being done to the northern portion of Salt Lake City. Other portions are being flooded by streams from the East.

Ogden City is in great danger of being entirely swept away by the flood in Ogden River. A number of men had been at work incessantly for many days making dykes and ditches to try to turn the stream to save the place.

KIRK ANDERSON had published his valedictory in the *Valley Tan*, and was to leave for the States in a few days. JOHN HARDEMEY, Gov. CUMMING's Secretary, assumes the vacant tripod.

The sixteen children remaining of the massacre at Mountain Meadows, in September, 1857, are still in Salt Lake, under the immediate care and supervision of Superintendent FORNEY. They will be sent to the States as soon as the roads are in a passable condition.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 22, 1859.—Nos. 23, 48. Struck off.

Talbot *vs.* Talbot. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Viele *vs.* Troy and Boston Railroad Co. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

No. 57. Bourne *vs.* Fenshawe. Argued. J. H. Reynolds for appelant; Mr. Bidwell for respondent.

No. 24. Newton *vs.* Woodford. Argued. N. W. Davis for appelant; G. S. Camp for respondent.

CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 23.—Nos. 59, 61, 62, 63, 58, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 28.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 22.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s,'90....	92¾	200	Reading R.....s30	42
2,000	do.....	93	600	do.....	42¾
5 000	Virginia 6s....s60	95¾	100	do.....b60	42¾
1,000	do.....	96¾	100	do.....s60	42
41,000	Misso'i State 6's.	86¾	33	Mil. & Miss. R.....	4
45 000	do.....s30	86	22	New Jersey R.....	130
1 000	Cal. St. 7s. B'ds.	84¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.....	25¾
1,000	Mich C. R & T. c. 1st M.S'g F C.B.	89	75	Mich. Cen. R....s60	40
3 000	Mich So.S. Fd Bs	80	100	do.....b30	40¾
5,000	ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	82¾	200	do.....s30	40
1 000	La C&Mil LG.Bs	16¾	200	do.....	41¾
10,000	do.....	16	200	do.....b30	40¾
1,000	LakeErie&W2dM	41¾	300	do.....s60	39¾
120	Chatham Bank....	85	100	M.S.&N.Ia.Gld.stk.	29¾
9	National Bank....	101¾	350	do.....s30	28¾
15	Commonwealth Bk	99¾	450	do.....	28½
7	Del. & Hud. Ca.Co.	91	650	do.....s30	28¼
200	Canton Company..	39	100	do.....s30	28¾
25	Cum. Coal Pref'd..	17¾	350	do.....	28¾
161	N. Y. Central R....	74¾	100	do.....	29
700	do.....	73¾	50	Panama Rail'd.b60	122
50	do.....s3	73¾	13	do.....	122¾
200	do.....snwk	73¾	50	Ill. Cent. Rail'd.s60	54
200	do.....s30	72¾	50	Cl. Col. & Cin. R....	96¾
50	do.....b60	73¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R..b60	63¾
27	Hudson River R....	31¾	50	do.....b30	63¾
200	Harlem R. Pref....	35¾	50	do.....	63¾
10	Nor. & Wor. R.....	35	300	Chi. & R. Is. R..s30	58¾
			50	do.....b60	58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s. '74, reg.	105	300	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	28
1.000	Ky. State 6s.....	102¾	100	do.....b30	28
500	Virginia 6s.....	97	300	do.....s60	27½
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	86¾	45	Illinois Cen. R.....	59
2,800	E. R. 1st M. B...	89	75	Panama R...ex div.	117
1,000	La C. & M. L.G. Bs.	16¾	50	Gal. & Chi R.....	63¼
50	Pac. M. St. Co.....	68	150	do.....s30	63
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	73¾	100	do.....s10	63¼
450	do.....s30	72¾	150	Chi. & Rock I. R...	58½
300	Reading R.....s60	42			

WEDNESDAY, June 22—P. M.

The *Persia's* mail from England and the Continent to Saturday, June 11, delivered early this morning, represents a very easy state of financial affairs in London and Paris. In the former market, Money is down to 2½@2½ ₱ cent. in the Discount houses on short bills, and the allowance on Deposits made with the Joint Stock Banks is reduced to 1½@2 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of Discount to 3 ₱ cent., on Thursday, June 2, as previously announced. The Bullion in the establishment had increased $980,000, while the Discount line is down $785,000, from the previous weekly report. The Notes of Circulation, secured by Bullion and Government Stock in the issue department, unemployed, amount to $53,035,000. The stock of Bullion is now $89,830,000. The Bank of France shows a much larger stock of Bullion, say $114,305,000, having run up in the last month $10,635,000. The circulars and letters advise more business in London in American Stocks, particularly United States fives of 1874, which were selling ex coupon at 92½ ₱ cent.; and State Stocks, most of which are quoted higher. There was more doing also in some of the Treasury Bonds. The English Funds on Saturday, June 11, were sold for the first time ex dividend, the transfers for the July interest, 1½ ₱ cent., having closed on the 10th. The price is 92⅝ ex dividend. The arrivals of Gold from this country continued heavy, the *Arago* and *Vigo* having landed almost two millions in addition to the three millions sent out by the *Persia*. The letters notice that these arrivals were contributing materially to the low price of Money. The Cotton trade at Manchester had resumed its firmness, and although the raw material is quoted lower, the market the day the steamer sailed was again steady.

The export of Specie by the *Africa* to-day was reduced, by one or two withdrawals yesterday, to $551,000. The net gain to the Sub-Treasury by the inward payments on the new Treasury Bills, is $376,000; although the gross payments on the amount referred to were $729,400. The balance this afternoon stands $4,677,000, against $3,604,000 on the opening of the week. Some resales of the 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, in a small way, are making at 100½ ₱ cent. The Government Stock of 1874 is not yet moved by the better quotation from abroad. The market for money is steady for Discounts, at 6@8 ₱ cent. per annum on first-class paper, 60 days to six months, and 5½@6 ₱ cent. for Loans on demand or at short notice on Stock collateral and on Treasury Bills. The supply within these terms comes easy, but lenders, both at Bank and outside, are indisposed to press negotiations. The Exchanges, since the sailing of the *Africa*, are quiet and almost nominal, and there are no indications yet of an active packet for Saturday, in the demand for Bills or Specie. The extraordinary and successful efforts made a few weeks ago to press forward remittances while the nervousness about the war was reflected in the Foreign private advices, are now telling sensibly on the current movement of Exchange. The improved state of the English and French Funds, and low rates of Discount on London, are indicative of more confidence in the condition of business while the war continues, if not of hopes of an early peace without the further complication of the great Powers.

With all the foregoing signs of financial ease, our Stock Exchange makes no response today of a favorable nature, save in the steadiness of State Securities. The Share list, on some of the Western Road Stocks, is lower, although a steadier tone obtained at the very close of business this afternoon. The weak spots in the dealings of the day, which were attacked by the sellers' for the decline, are the shares of Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed; the former leaving off ¼@⅜, and the latter ⅜ per cent. lower than yesterday. The cliques within the Board, who continue to sell in this way, were less disposed to follow down Galena and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Island, or New-York Central, all of which were a fraction higher than yesterday at the close. Reading is also steady, and Panama recovered 1 per cent., selling 117 per cent. ex dividend. In Railway Bonds there was not much done. Southern Michigan Sinking Fund Mortgage was forced at 60 per cent., and the LaCrosse Land Grants fell to 16@16¼ per cent. Missouri Sixes close 86½ per cent., and New-York Central shares 73½@73⅝ per cent.

The additional Bank Dividends for 1st July, half yearly, announced to-day, are 4 ₱ cent. by the Mechanics' Bank; 4 ₱ cent. by the Tradesmen's Bank; and 5 ₱ cent. by the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn. The Mechanics' Fire Insurance of Brooklyn, 10 ₱ cent. for the half year.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has already provided funds with the Bank of the State of New-York for the payment of the July interest on he Public Debt, or on so much thereof payable, on coupons, in this City.

We understand that for the first half of the current month, the passenger traffic on the New-York Central line has slightly increased over last season, while the freight receipts are about $7,000 behind.

The Cotton receipts at all the Sourhern ports the present week, are reported at 10,000 bales, against 26,000 bales same week last year. The exports 45,000 bales, against 52,000 bales. The total Crop receipts, since 1st September last, are now 3,613,000 bales, against 2,968,000 in 1858, and the exports 2,748,000 bales against 2,256,000 bales.

We have not deemed it important to enter upon any controversy with our very *enterprising* neighbors, who discover, *in advance of the mail*, the high exports of Specie by this or that steamer; the low range of the Bank Average on this or a future statement day; the miserably low receipts, present and prospective, of the Western Roads; and the reduced if not obliterated dividends of the New-York Central. But it would be as well for these gentlemen to sometimes draw the line between what they would have understood as deliberate statements of fact, for the information of the public at large, and the flippant indulgence of their own unsupported inferences, for the amusement or profit of Wall-street. To merely say, as a matter of opinion, that a dividend will not be paid because of light earnings, is one thing, but to say, one day, that it is "conceded," (without stating by whom, though leaving it to be inferred as by the officials of the Company,) that the dividend will be Three per Cent., and the next that this much is even doubtful, where no evidence is at hand, and no official indications given out that any other than the regular Four per Cent. Dividend will be paid in August, is quite another affair. As our neighbors, with a single dash of the pen, reduced the dividend to Three per Cent., two months in advance of the usual time of payment, they might have rested content, if they had any information whatever on the subject, but to follow this up with the doubt that any dividend at all will be paid, only proves that they really had no such information, as, indeed, we have reason to believe they had not.

The *Evening Post* would seem to have a grievance against some one or more of the managers of the Rock Island Road, who recently had the temerity to punish the *Bear* account in Wall-street, and the offence is visited this afternoon on the NEW-YORK TIMES. We are required to answer why *that* bridge over the Mississippi River is not better cared for, and to answer, also, sundry other questions as to the line of the road itself. We protest that this is no particular business of ours. Two or three of our neighbors of late years have interested themselves much more on the bridge question than we have. It would be a pity for their sakes and others in the Street to even attempt to settle it. The present difficulty, we apprehend, is that the bridge is disposed to settle itself. But we learn through Gen. JOHN A. DIX recently from the West, and President of the Mississippi and Missouri line, that the damage will soon be repaired, and in ample season for the new harvest, which will not only give a large business to the Rock Island road, but find the line fully prepared and completely equipped to receive it.

A notice of interest to the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) will be found under the appropriate heading in our advertising columns.

Mr. F. W. WORTH, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. W. J. BELL, late W. J. BELL & Co., have associated as WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-street, as Stock Brokers. See advertisement.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected up from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BONNEWELL:

	Par cash discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New Jersey	—@ ½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@1-5
Interior Pennsylvania	½@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@1
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ¾
Virginia	—@ ¾
Michigan	⅝@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@3
Mississippi	—@ ¾
Louisiana	—@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Louisiana	1¼@1¾
Louisiana	—@1¼
Memphis	—@1¾
Canada	—@ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	1 0
80 acre warrants per acre	86	90
120 acre warrants per acre	73	76
160 acre warrants per acre	83	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars..1 06@	—	Spanish Qrs. each. 23@	—
Spanish Dollars..1 08@	—	Spanish 1 8 & 1-16 per oz.....1 25@	—
Five franc pieces. 98@	—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns...1 10@	—	Sovereigns.....4 86@4 88	
German Crowns..1 08@	—	Twenty Francs....3 86@	—
Prussian Thalers.. 71@	—	Ten Thaler pieces 7 86@	—
Guilders..... 40@	—	Ten Guilder pcs...3 86@	—
English Silver....4 80@	—	Spanish Dbl'ns...16 25@	—
Specles.....1 08@	—	Patriot Dbl'ns...15 80@15 75	
Old Am. Half Dols.1 04½@	—	Gold. Am. Old.....&c. prem.	
Old Am. Qr. Dols..1 02¾@	—		

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, June 22.

There were no public sales of special interest or importance to report to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of four lots, being one-half the front on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street. These lots were reported in the TIMES as sold at auction by Mr. BLEECKER, Oct. 12, 1858; the corner to J. C. SAUNDERS for $1,600, and the other three to SELAH SQUIRES for $1,025 each—say $4 625 for the four. Mr. RAYNOR now sells them for $9 750. If we rightly remember, they are not superior in value to any other lots about the Park.

We report the sales of four lots northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-third-street, 104 feet fronting Broadway, 62 feet fronting Fifty-third street, 100 feet in depth on the rear, and 75 feet in depth on the north line, for $10,500. There is rock upon the lots averaging 8 feet above the grade.

Also the sale of one lot south side One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 415 feet east of Sixth-avenue, and opposite the West New-avenue, by Jas. H. MARTIN, for $750. This lot was also reported in the TIMES as bought by Mr. R., at public auction, last 12th April, for $500. Resold by him for $550.

The report in yesterday's TIMES of seven lots on One Hundred and Twentieth-street should have been as follows:

One lot south side One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 125 feet west of Fifth-avenue, and four south side, 175 feet west of the avenue, (one intervening lot not sold,) say five lots, sold by Jas. H. MARVIN to JOHN MCKIMMON, for $750.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull, with a declining tendency; sales 3,000 bushels choice Milwaukee Club at $1 12½, and 500 bushels Canadian Club at $1 25. CORN dull and lower; sales 2 000 bushels Illinois on private terms, supposed to be at 75c. OATS dull and lower; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at 45½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand better; sales only in retail at unchanged prices. GRAIN dull. CORN—Some sales at 70c.@80c. for damaged and sound Western; the highest quotation for round yellow. OATS steady; sales 20,000 bushels, at 47c.@48c. for State, measure, and at 53c. for Canada, weight. WHISKY in fair demand at 26¼c.@26⅜c.; sales 500 bbls.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 for State, from standard Spring Wheat; $6 25 do. from Club Wheat; $6 40@$6 50 extra Wisconsin; $7@$7 37½ for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$7 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN opened firmer, but declined on the receipt of the New-York dispatch; sales, early, 4,000 bushels sound Illinois, at 73c.; later, 6,000 bushels on private terms, supposed to be at 71c. or 72c. OATS in good supply and heavy; sales 9.000 bushels Western at 40c. BARLEY dull and heavy. RYE firm and wanted. WHISKY nominal at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—8½c. on Corn, 9c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New York. *Lake Imports*—5 000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—No Flour, 300 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 500 bales at unchanged prices. FLOUR dull, at $5 75@$6. CORN closed with an advancing tendency.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 22.

FLOUR steady; no sales of Ohio; Baltimore closed at $6 87½. WHEAT scarce and prices nominal. CORN dull; White, 83c.@84c.; Yellow, 80c.@82c. BACON firmer, and in better demand; Sides held at 9¾c.; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c. PORK dull; Mess, $17 25. WHISKY quiet; Ohio held at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 22.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT declined; White $1 75@$1 82; Red $1 70@$1 75. CORN dull; Yellow 85c., afloat. OATS steady at 47c.@50c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 21.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 500 bales. Sales of three days, 1,700 bales. Receipts of three days 400 bales. FREIGHTS firm. Exchange on New-York, 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; do. sight, ⅜@½ premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave	For
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
North Briton	June 25	Quebec	Liverpool
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n
Kangaroo	July [2	New-York	Queens n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southampt'n.	New-York
Nova Scotian	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jasper	June 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
Northern Light	July 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Africa, for Liverpool—J. G. Singham and lady, son and niece, Mrs. Macgregor, J. Nicon and lady, H. Thornhill and lady, G. C. Corrington, Miss Corrington, G. Gaine and lady, Miss M. Thorne, J. F. Thorne and lady, Madame Crussack, C. Miner, T. Leon, T. Danziger, Mrs. G. Wigg and 2 children, G. Wigg, G. A. Holt and lady, F. Schroeder, J. Escalapor, V. Marghar, C. A. Johnson, Chas. Resolck, Mr. and Mrs. Lingheuns, all of New-Orleans; Mrs. H. and Miss Mary Knower, Syracuse; Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Miss M. W. Sloat, P. M. Prime and lady, New-York; Mr. Lord and sister, Nashville; F. A. Childs, Niagara Falls; Mrs. S. J. Hunt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardt, 2 children and nurse, do.; S. Rigal, Havana; J. Regnera, do.; Chief Justice Lees, Nassau; J. Manning, New-York; J. C. Manning, do.; C. J. Prentice, Louisville; N. Perith, Philadelphia; J. P. Queen, New-York; A. Uler, Havana; D. W. Pardee, Hartford; J. R. Ford, Nashville; A. Overbach, New-York; P. O. Jordan, Maine; R. M. Green, Charleston; F. Cyrus, U. S. Consul at Gottenburg; C. F. Mitchell, Charleston; W. F. Mablorche, New-York; R. K. Masterton, Hamilton, C. W.; M. Wood and lady, Charleston; T. H. Hardcastle and lady, New-York; M. Davis, Philadelphia; F. W. Dallett, New-York; L. B. Avery, Cincinnati; L. Opinch, Trieste; Davis, South Carolina; Mr.